

EF-10

California Hazardous Materials and Oil Emergency Function

Interim Draft

(Revised)

This page intentionally left blank

Table of Contents

I. Introduction and Overview	3
A. Overview	3
B. Description	3
C. Authorities	4
1. State of California Emergency Plan.....	4
2. Agency Authorities	4
II. California Hazardous Materials and Oil Emergency Function Organization	7
A. Purpose.....	7
B. Scope.....	7
C. Goals.....	9
D. Emergency Function Agencies	9
1. Lead State Agency.....	9
2. Primary and Supporting State Agencies.....	9
3. Emergency Management Community	11
4. Federal Agencies	11
E. Emergency Function Organization	12
1. Coordination Structure	12
2. Organizational Chart	15
3. Activation and Deactivation.....	18
4. Meeting Frequency and Protocols.....	19
5. Decision Making Process.....	20
6. Communications	22
7. Work Plan	23
III. Concept of Operations Plan (CONOP)	25
A. General	25
1. Mitigation Phase of Emergency Management	25
2. Preparedness Phase of Emergency Management	27
3. Response Phase of Emergency Management	29
4. Recovery Phase of Emergency Management	33

Appendices

Appendix A – Supporting Plans, Procedures and Documents to the Hazardous Materials Emergency Function Annex	34
Appendix B – Glossary	48
Appendix C – Confidential Membership Roster.....	52
Appendix D – Worksheet A - Primary and Support Agencies Authorities and Critical Activities	53
Appendix E – Work Plan Timeline	75
Appendix F – EF-10 Resource Matrix	79
Appendix G - Multi-Agency Coordination Groups	81
Appendix H – ERMaC Roster.....	107

I. Introduction and Overview

A. Overview

The California Hazardous Materials and Oil Emergency Function Annex is an annex to the State of California Emergency Plan (SEP). The Annex defines the organization, scope, and coordination structure of oil and hazardous materials response and emergency management activities of the stakeholders and partners in a disaster or large scale incident.

The California Hazardous Materials and Oil Emergency Function (CA-HMO EF) provides for a coordinated response from agencies and governmental entities with jurisdictional and regulatory authority to conduct all phases of emergency management to the response and recovery from a release of oil or hazardous materials. The primary and supporting agencies named in the California Hazardous Materials and Oil Emergency Function will work together within their respective authorities to effectively and efficiently mitigate, as well as prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies involving the release of oil and/or hazardous materials.

The California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function supports and coordinates the State's activities of its partners and stakeholders in the mission to protect life and property, and to preserve the environment from natural and human-caused emergencies and disasters. The California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function operate in all four phases of emergency management.

The Annex will be reviewed and maintained annually to reflect inclusion of additional stakeholders, the expansion of resources and capabilities, or the revision of policies and procedures, as necessary.

B. Description

The California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function coordinates and directs resources to support the responsible jurisdictions to prepare for, prevent, minimize, assess, mitigate, respond to and recover from, a threat to the public or environment by actual or potential oil and/or hazardous material releases. Under the SEP the CA-HMO EF is also known as Emergency Function-10 (EF-10), and for the purposes of this document, EF-10 will be used.

C. Authorities

1. State of California Emergency Plan Establishes California Emergency Functions

The California Emergency Functions are established in the State Emergency Plan (SEP, revised July 2009). The SEP provides a consistent, statewide framework to enable state agencies, local entities, tribal governments, federal partners, and the private sector to work together to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the effects of emergencies regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity. Government Code §8560 establishes the SEP as the emergency plan for the State of California.

2. Agency Authorities

For purposes of this annex, “hazardous materials” is a general term intended to mean hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants as defined in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR Part 300, and the California Health and Safety Code (HSC) § 25316.

Hazardous materials include chemical substances, whether accidentally or intentionally released and because of their quantity, concentrations, or physical or chemical characteristics, pose a significant present or potential hazard to human health and safety or to the environment if released into the community [HSC §25411(c) 3].

A “release” means any spilling, leaking, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment [HSC §25411(d)]. Public health, safety, and welfare may be endangered by airborne, waterborne, or soil releases of substances which are toxic or injurious to humans or the environment [HSC 39650(a)].

The agencies responsible for a role under EF-10 have various regulatory and statutory authorities governing their activities. Health and Safety Code §25358.3(a) authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to take action when the Department determines that there may be an imminent or substantial endangerment to the public health or welfare or to the environment because of a release or a threatened release of a hazardous substance.

Health and Safety Code Section 25355.5 (b) (3) authorizes the DTSC to expend funds from the Hazardous Substances Account and the Hazardous Substances Cleanup Fund without first taking the actions specified in Health and Safety Code Section 25355.5(a), if the Department determines that removal or remedial action is necessary due to an imminent and substantial endangerment to the public health or welfare or to the environment.

California Water Code, §13304, authorizes the State and Regional Water Boards to respond to any waste discharged or deposited where it is, or probably will be, discharged into the waters of the state and impacts the beneficial uses of those waters or causes nuisance.

“Waste” is very broadly defined in the California Water Code §13050(d) and includes sewage and any and all other waste substances, liquid, solid, gaseous, or radioactive, associated with human habitation, or of human or animal origin, or from any producing, manufacturing, processing operation, including waste placed within containers of whatever nature prior to, and for purposes of, disposal. Water Code §13267 provides that the State and Regional Water Board may require current dischargers, past dischargers, or suspected dischargers to prepare and submit technical or monitoring reports with respect to discharges or suspected discharges of waste.

The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) is required by HSC § 59010 to abate public nuisances and HSC §116365(c) to conduct risk assessments for drinking water contaminants.

The California Department of Public Health (CDPH) adopts the primary drinking water standard by considering the public health goal for the containment published by OEHHA pursuant to HSC §116365 (c), and the national primary drinking water standard for the contaminant, if any, adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency. This is an enforceable drinking water standard under State and federal law.

The Department of Fish and Game (DFG), Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR), is given the authority under §8670.7 of the Government Code to take any action to prevent, remove, abate, respond, contain, and cleanup all aspects of any oil spill in the marine waters of the state.

A complete list of primary and supporting agencies and their authorities is contained in Appendix D.

II. California Hazardous Materials Emergency Function Organization

A. Purpose

The California Hazardous Materials and Oil Emergency Function (EF-10) provides coordination and support to actual or potential discharges and/or uncontrolled release of oil or hazardous materials to save lives, protect health and safety, protect property, and preserve the environment when activated.

Through developing a unified concept of operations, EF-10 intends to build and enhance state and local response capabilities to prepare for, prevent, respond to, and effectively mitigate and recover from, the effects of release or potential release of oil and/or hazardous materials.

The Hazardous Materials and Oil Emergency Function also provide response recommendations and subject matter expertise to the California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for all phases of emergency management to the release or potential release of oil and hazardous materials.

B. Scope

The scope of EF-10 includes the appropriate actions to prepare for, respond to, and recover from threats to public health and safety, property or the environment, caused by actual or potential oil and hazardous material incidents. Appropriate actions may include, but are not limited to:

- Minimizing or containing a release;
- Detecting and assessing the extent of a release of contamination (including sampling and analysis and environmental monitoring);
- Stabilizing the release and preventing the spread of contamination or the threat to the public, property and the environment;
- Analyzing options for environmental cleanup and waste disposition;
- Implementing environmental cleanup, including waste characterization, the storage, treatment, and disposal of oil and hazardous materials, the disposal of

debris contaminated with oil and hazardous materials, and the restoration of the environment.

Examples of specific actions by participating agencies or their designees/contractors may include:

- Sampling of drinking water supplies to determine if there has been contamination;
- Stabilization of a release through dikes, berms, or impoundments;
- Capping contaminated soils or sludge;
- Implementing means to contain or slow the spread of the release or mitigate its effects;
- Setting or recommending evacuation, re-entry, clearance, and remediation levels;
- Decontaminating buildings and structures;
- Using drainage controls, fences, warning signs, or other security or site-control precautions;
- Removing highly contaminated soils from drainage areas;
- Removing drums, barrels, tanks, or other bulk storage containers that contain hazardous materials or oil;
- Collecting, segregating, and disposal of household hazardous waste;
- Debris classification, monitoring and disposal;
- The removal of debris which may include hazardous substances that if left in place will present a risk to public health and the environment
- Water quality monitoring and protection;
- Air quality sampling and monitoring;
- Risk assessment and public health messaging; and,
- Protecting natural resources; and, other measures as deemed necessary.

C. Goals

This section identifies the goals for EF-10 to support the further development and implementation:

Goals	
1	Identify and coordinate local, state, and federal response organizations, assets, and resources to prepare, respond, and recover from oil and hazardous material emergencies.
2	Each Agency will develop critical resource plans, and procedures in support of large scale incidents which include: development and implementation of an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) staffing plan; logistics support for significant hazardous material incidents and large scale natural disasters; crisis communication protocols and tools; and, debris management planning in support of large natural disasters.
3	Conduct annual training and exercises to test internal procedures and joint agency systems, resources, and response readiness.

D. Emergency Function Agencies

1. Lead Agency

The California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) serves as the lead agency for coordinating oil and hazardous materials response actions. Cal/EPA is responsible for facilitating the development, maintenance, and implementation of EF-10 with input and assistance from all Cal/EPA Boards, Departments, and Offices (BDOs), as well as primary and supporting state, local, federal, and tribal agencies and other relevant stakeholders.

2. Primary and Supporting State Agencies

Primary Agencies have jurisdictional authority and capabilities to prepare, respond, mitigate and recover from oil and hazardous materials emergencies. The Primary Agency's role is dependant upon whether the incident affects the inland or coastal zone, on state streets, highways, or state-owned buildings or grounds. Supporting Agencies are those who can provide technical, policy, and subject matter expertise, and are generally requested by the primary agency during an incident. Supporting Agencies may also have jurisdictional oversight role for the incident. The following State Agencies have responsibilities in the development of EF-10 and in the coordination of all phases of emergency management:

Primary Agencies

Air Resources Board (ARB)

California Highway Patrol (CHP)

Department of Fish and Game (DFG), Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR)

Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR)

Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)

State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)

Department of Resource Recovery & Recycling (DRRR)

Department of Transportation (CalTrans)

Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)

California Department of Public Health, Radiological Health Branch (CDPH/RHB)

Supporting Agencies

Attorney General's Office (AG), Department of Justice (DoJ)

Bay Conservation & Development Commission (BCDC)

Board of Governors, California Community Colleges

California Coastal Commission

California Conservation Corps (CCC)

California Department of Public Health (CDPH), Office of Emergency Preparedness

California Energy Commission (CEC)

Department of Conservation, Division of Oil, Gas & Geothermal Resources (DOGGR)

Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA)

Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF)

Department of Housing and Community Development

Department of Industrial Relations (DIR/CAL OSHA)

Department of General Services (DGS)

Department of Parks & Recreation (DPR) (DPR)

State and Consumer Services Agency

State Lands Commission (SLC)

Public Utilities Commission (PUC)/Rail Operations Safety Branch

Military Department, California National Guard (CNG)

3. Emergency Management Community

As described in the SEP, EF-10 also involves other partners and stakeholders. As the organization and governance structure is created, planning will include for the future participation by supporting state agencies and other stakeholders, such as local governments, federal agencies, and tribal governments, public/private partnerships, and non-governmental organizations and community based organizations.

4. Federal Agencies

The National Response Framework (NRF) organizes federal resources and capabilities under 15 Emergency Support Functions (ESF). ESFs have been developed and organized for the purpose of providing federally controlled resources to state and federal agencies during the response and recovery phases of a disaster or large scale emergency.

The CA-HMO Emergency Function corresponds to ESF #10 –Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Annex at the federal level (See Exhibit 13.1 of the SEP).

Federal response assets under ESF #10 can be activated to support State response actions under the Robert T. Stafford Act, the NRF, or other federal to federal support incidents.

In conjunction with the affected State(s), ESF #10 coordinates the provision of support to, and the overall management of, the various response sites to ensure actions are taken to mitigate, clean up, and dispose of oil and hazardous materials and minimize the impact of the incidents. ESF #10 promotes close coordination with federal, state, tribal, and local officials, as well as the private sector, to establish priorities for response support.

E. Emergency Function Organization

The California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function organization includes representation from all entities that respond, coordinate, direct, and support response actions to the release or potential release of oil and hazardous materials within the State of California. EF-10 is organized to utilize the California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) to communicate and coordinate Agencies and non-governmental organizations in support of the implementation of this Annex. Activation of EF-10 will occur through SEMS, and the decision making process for incident management will be conducted under the Incident Command System (ICS). The organization chart in Section 2 below illustrates the number of Agencies who have responsibility under the California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function.

1. EF-10 Coordination Structure

Cal/EPA is the lead agency for the creation, implementation, and coordination of EF-10. The primary agencies involved for responding to releases of oil or hazardous materials include: five Cal/EPA Boards, Departments, and Offices (BDOs); the Department of Fish and Game, Office of Oil Spill Response and Prevention (DFG/OSPR); the California Highway Patrol (CHP), the Department of Transportation (CalTrans), the Department of Resource Recovery & Recycling (DRRR, aka CalRecycle), and, the California Department of Public Health, Radiological Health Branch (CDPH/RHB) all of which have jurisdictional or regulatory authority for addressing a release of oil and/or hazardous materials.

The California Emergency Services Act requires that State agencies carry out activities assigned by the Governor and the Emergency Management Agency. State agencies cooperate with each other, Cal EMA, and other political subdivisions to prepare for, respond to, and mitigate the effects of an emergency. The primary tools for defining these responsibilities are called Administrative Orders. Each agency also develops Emergency Response Plans that must be consistent with the provisions of the applicable Administrative Orders and the statutory authorities of the individual agency. These plans are reviewed and approved by CalEMA. Each agency maintains its own Emergency Response Plans and procedures, in accordance with SEMS and the NRF, to accomplish assigned emergency management tasks.

In 2008, Cal/EPA created by Charter the Emergency Response Management Committee (ERMaC) as the forum for developing and maintaining the Cal/EPA collective Administrative Orders and Emergency Response Plans. The mission of the ERMaC is to effectively manage the public health and environmental consequences of emergency events through coordinated, agency-wide preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities. The ERMaC is comprised of representatives from Cal/EPA's BDOs, other supporting State and Federal agencies (See Appendix H), and is chaired by the Cal/EPA Assistant Secretary for Emergency Response and Local Programs. The ERMaC is responsible for emergency planning and training, and coordinates all Cal/EPA entities in responding to and recovering from emergencies. The ERMaC will act as the Advisory Committee for the implementation and governance of the EF-10 Annex to the SEP.

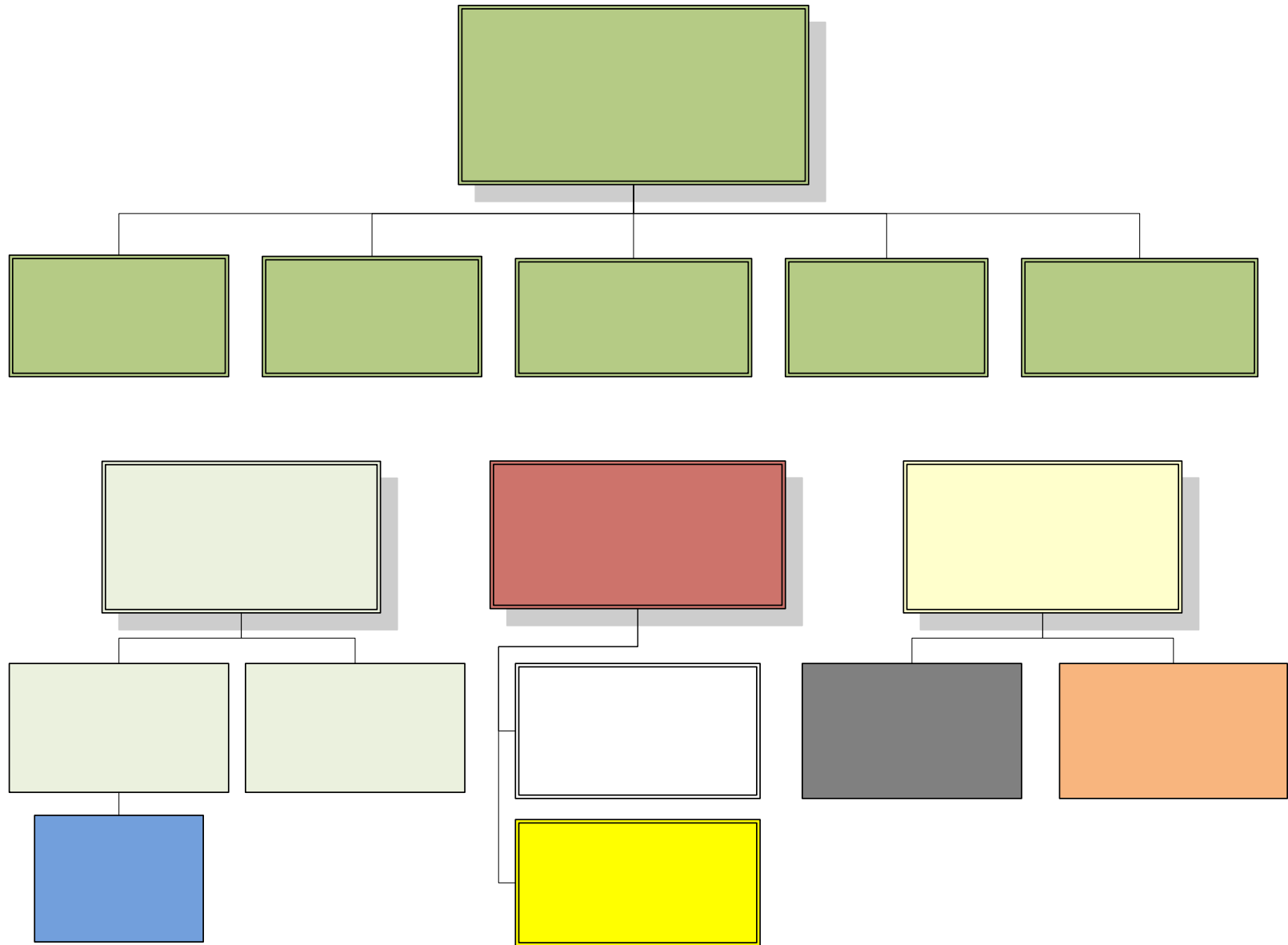
The governance of EF-10 will reflect the same relationship between the lead agency (Cal/EPA) and all primary and supporting state agencies. The Assistant Secretary for Emergency Response and Local Programs will act as a liaison to all agencies. No one agency will be subordinate to another, and all will retain their respective authorities. The objective of EF-10 governance is to provide the means within which to develop consensus, collaboration, and resource sharing during response to and recovery from hazardous materials releases.

Under the SEP, the State and Consumer Services Agency (SCSA) is the lead agency for the Emergency Function #3 (EF-3) "Construction and Engineering." The scope of this function includes organizing the capabilities and resources of state government to facilitate the delivery of services, technical assistance, engineering expertise, construction and management, and other support to local jurisdictions.

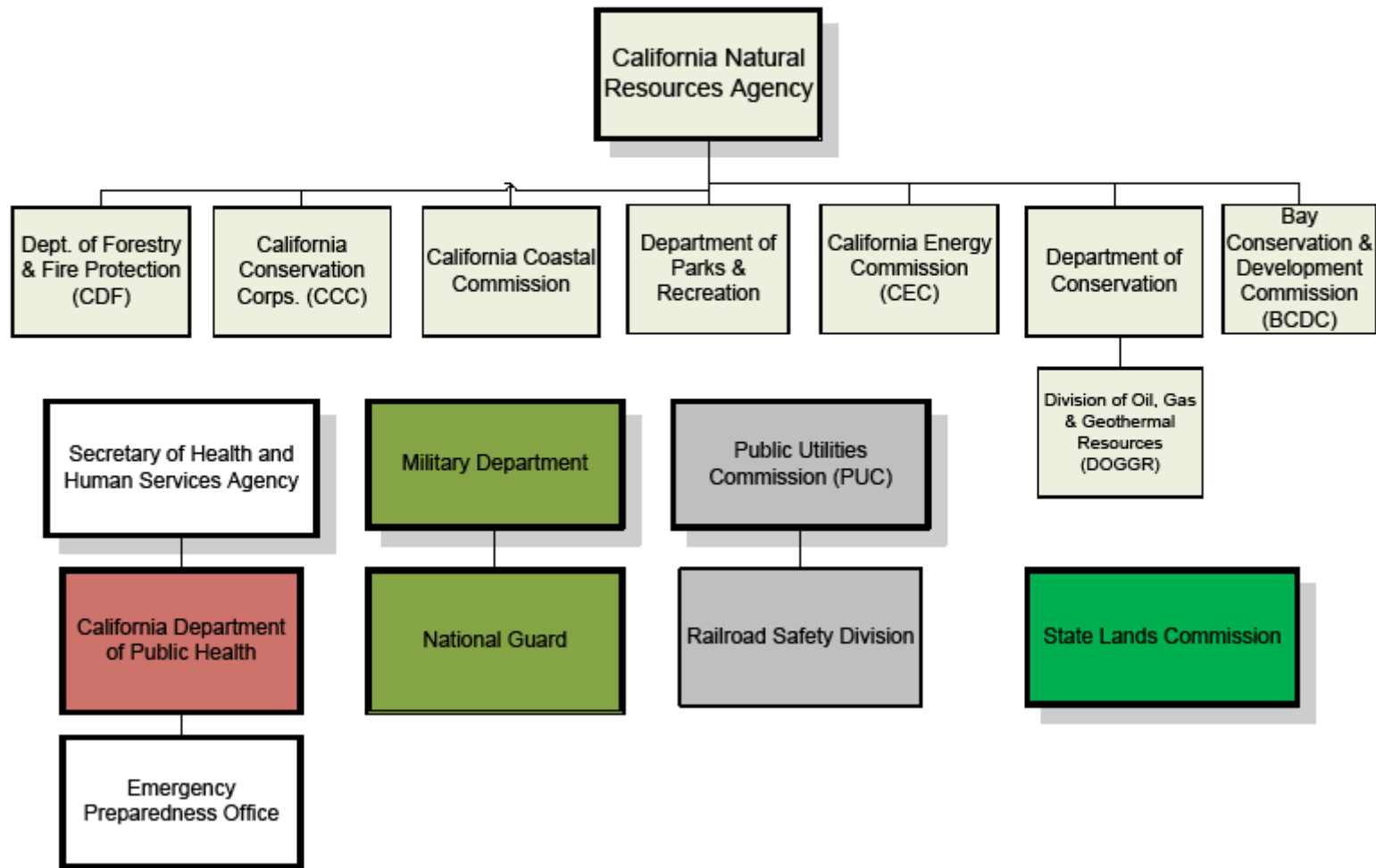
The SEP designates Cal/EPA as a support agency to the SCSA under EF-3, which includes providing support for water sector issues during all types of incidents, e.g., floods, earthquakes, and terrorism. In the event of a large scale disaster or terrorist incident that produces a large amount of debris, EF-3 would request support assistance from EF-10 agencies that have responsibility for debris management. EF-3 would provide contracts procurement for the removal of hazardous and non-hazardous debris. EF-10 would provide support through subject matter expertise for the characterization, segregation and disposal options for debris. EF-10 would also conduct household hazardous waste

(HHW) handling and disposal, e-waste recycling and disposal, and oversight and guidance on compliance with state laws and regulations for proper characterization and disposal of all materials.

2. Organizational Chart



California Emergency Function 10 Organization
Supporting Agencies



Primary Agency	Roles and Responsibilities
Cal/EPA	Lead Agency, maintains close coordination between Cal EMA and the primary and support agencies. Provides damage reports, assessments, and situation reports to EF #5 – Emergency Management.
Air Resources Board (ARB)	ARB provides essential monitoring, assessment, and distribution of incident-specific air quality information to protect public health from acute unanticipated releases of airborne contaminants.
California Highway Patrol (CHP)	Lead for oil and hazardous material incidents that occur on state highways, county roads, and state-owned buildings and grounds. Also responsible for radiological monitoring on state highways. Functions as the Incident Commander (IC) for areas within its jurisdiction.
Department of Fish & Game (DFG), Office of Oil Spill Prevention & Response (OSPR)	Lead Department for oil spills affecting inland and coastal waterways, lakes and reservoirs. Functions as the Incident Commander (IC) for areas within its jurisdiction.
Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)	OEHHA provides essential toxicological risk assessment for exposures to hazardous material releases and oil spills. OEHHA can assist responders in assessing exposure scenarios for decisions on sheltering-in-place, evacuation and reentry, and provide the IC with human health effects information. OEHHA also provides health-based recommendations on fishery closures during oil spills.
Department of Resource Recovery and Recycling (DRRR)	The DRRR is responsible for protecting the public's health & safety and the environment through the proper management of solid waste (including waste tires, used oil, and household hazardous waste). The DRRR works in partnership with local government, industry, and the public to divert or recover valuable resources from the waste stream to reduce waste disposal and ensure environmentally safe landfills and waste tire facilities. DRRR also manages the oversight of household hazardous waste (HHW) programs within California.
Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	DTSC can provide emergency response staff as well as contractors to oversee and mitigate releases of hazardous materials. Provide or facilitate access to technical information regarding the safe handling or suitable disposal of hazardous materials.
Department of Transportation (CalTrans)	In coordination with other response agencies, ensures the proper cleanup and restoration of highways. Coordinate cleanup efforts between the responsible parties, public and private sectors. Provide hazmat techs to assist in the identification and containment of hazardous materials.

State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)	The Regional Boards can provide emergency response staff and resources, including sampling and analytical services, to respond to releases of petroleum and hazardous materials that impact water quality. Permitting and enforcement related information can be provided for Class 2, CCR Title 27 and other Regional Board-regulated waste disposal facilities. Can also provide technical expertise and regulatory authority regarding impacts and cleanup of hazardous materials released to waters of the state, including providing critical information on water uses in areas that might be affected.
Radiological Health Branch (RHB)	Augments local radiological monitoring and decontamination programs in the event of a nuclear power plant or other radiological disaster. Provides laboratory services related to hazardous materials, drinking water contamination, food, drug, and testing of environmental samples. Assess potential health effects, and, recommends and drafts protective measures to protect the public from chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear incidents.

3. Activation and Deactivation

Activation of EF-10 will likely occur under circumstances unique from routine emergency activations of the lead, primary, and secondary state agencies listed in this Annex. It is anticipated that EF-10 will activate when emergency incidents significantly impact or involve multiple agencies, mutual aid regions, a wide geographic area, multiple population centers, or multiple human and environmental targets. The activation of EF-10 reflects a potential or significant incident with regional or statewide impact requiring resources from multiple agencies.

Activation of EF-10 could also result from multiple related or unrelated incidents that impact limited personnel and resources from the same agencies. Incidents such as a major heat wave, large scale wildfire, major rail or transit catastrophe, or localized flooding could require increased resources to address hazardous materials and oil. (Please see Appendix F for examples of scenarios where EF-10 is expected to activate, and the agencies that would be necessary for response and recovery efforts.)

While SEMS is the primary method for activation, EF-10 assets can be activated or requested by local or other state agencies in advance of a known event or disaster (e.g. such as a hurricane or western tsunami). Once EF-10 is activated, the appropriate primary and secondary agencies will be notified by the lead agency. A MAC-G will be formed with representatives from each Agency or organization that has a primary role for that particular incident. Please see Section III, CONOP, and Appendix G for more information on the role of a MAC-G.

Examples of EF-10 Activation:

- Multi-agency response/effort addressing a catastrophic release or threatened release of hazardous materials or oil;
- Incident(s) expected to last for an extended period of time; or,
- Incident(s) that may significantly affect multi-agency resources;

EF-10 activation may occur in several ways: through self-activation by the Lead Agency (Cal/EPA), notification and request for assistance by CalEMA, a request for assistance by an impacted agency, or when a chief executive (e.g., Governor, Agency Administrator, etc) requests EF-10 resources. In all cases, EF-10 activation will follow the principles of SEMS and NIMS/ICS.

Demobilization or deactivation of personnel and equipment resources would occur once the situation has stabilized and can be coordinated and addressed by the local or regional authorities. Demobilization events can be characterized by the following examples:

- When the need for response and recovery is reduced and resource coordination among primary and secondary agencies is no longer necessary;
- Ongoing recovery efforts can be handled at an appropriate level within an agency's normal authorities and workload.

4. Meeting Frequency and Protocols

The ERMaC will be the governing body to carry forward the implementation of the EF-10 Annex to the SEP. Members of the ERMaC, with review and consultation from members of the other primary and supporting agencies, were initially involved in the development and the overall requirements and protocols of EF-10. The ERMaC will meet annually to review progress in implementing the EF-10 Annex, and to review, revise, and approve the Work Plan and establish new priorities if necessary.

5. Decision Making Process

EF-10 will operate under SEMS, and NIMS/ICS when coordinating a response to an oil and hazardous material incident. Decision-making will be conducted under the principles of ICS and reached by consensus for regular business and coordination under this Annex, and during activation. If necessary, the lead agency or MAC-G will facilitate a group decision making process that seeks agreement of all agencies involved in the incident under this Annex.

Representatives of the primary and supporting agencies should have knowledge of their authorities for the organizations they represent and decision making authority during EF-10 development and activations. If representatives cannot reach consensus, they will be asked to state their concerns so that they can be specifically addressed in any resulting recommendation.

The decision making process under EF-10 will be consistent with the governance of the emergency function and the relationships between the ERMaC, lead, primary, and supporting state agencies. Cal/EPA is identified as the lead agency for EF-10. However, this role in no way subordinates any authority or jurisdiction of other agencies involved. Most importantly, any decisions, recommendations, waivers, and the like issued during EF-10 activation will be done to support Unified Command/ Incident Command (UC/IC) in responding to releases of oil and hazardous materials.

Decision Making during EF Development & Maintenance

Decision making during the development and ongoing maintenance of the emergency function will be done in coordination with all responsible agencies under the Annex. All additions, changes, and modifications to EF-10, will be undertaken by the ERMaC. It will be the responsibility of the ERMaC to obtain consensus on any recommended EF-10 modifications. Supporting agencies will be made aware of any broad changes and updates and be given a chance to provide feedback in a timely manner. Cal/EPA also makes a commitment to communicate at least annually with the primary and supporting agencies to provide a status report of EF-10 Plan review, revision, and implementation.

Decision Making During EF Activation

All activations and actions carried out under this Annex will be made in accordance with SEMS, NIMS, and ICS. A Unified Command (UC) will be established with representatives from each Agency, Department, Commission, Office and non-governmental agency that has responsibility in the area of the spill or release. The UC will have the decision making authority for all tactical operations in responding and mitigating the actual or potential release of oil and hazardous materials.

It is extremely important that EF-10 agency representatives have full authority from their respective agencies to commit resources, equipment, and personnel, and to fully represent their agency or department in EF-10 decisions. Response actions carried out under activation will not preclude the ability of each separate Agency, Board, Commission, Department, and Office from carrying out its own mission. Potential decisions during EF-10 activation may involve:

- Forming Multi-Agency Coordination Groups (MAC-G);
- Developing statewide incident priorities and strategies for response or recovery;
- Allocating critical resources based on agreed upon priorities;
- Reviewing the need for participation of other agencies;
- Data interpretation, analysis, and dissemination;
- Message integration and coordination;
- Information sharing; and,
- Documenting and tracking incident-specific recommendations, guidance, waivers, and enforcement issues.

During activation, the Lead Agency will designate an EF-10 coordinator to ensure resources and capabilities are deployed in to support response and recovery of the incident. The EF-10 Coordinator (or designee) will also be responsible for overall EF-10 coordination with a MAC-G, and the State Operations Center. They will also facilitate the decision-making process by ensuring that all necessary information regarding the incident is communicated to EF-10 agency representatives. The Coordinator will also oversee the documentation of formal

proceedings, maintaining records of decisions, and facilitation of EF-10 or Mac-G meetings.

6. Communications

EF-10 is focused on multi-agency coordination of jurisdictional and agency authorities. When activated, EF-10 will consist of assets, procedures, subject matter experts, and internal and external communication systems integrated into a common operating system that ensures coordinated messaging.

During activation, information and communication coordination will be essential to support the emergency function. EF-10 data gathering and information exchange should be coordinated through a PIO for the MAC-G, or the Primary or Supporting Agency providing the lead role for EF-10. The MAC-G or lead Agency will be responsible for analyzing current situational information and disseminating information to EF-10 agencies representatives, as well as, other Emergency Functions, or local authorities involved in the incident. The scale of the incident will determine the building-out of a coordinated communication system, which may include any or all of the following:

- An updated contact information/distribution list for EF-10 agency representatives;
- A common (non-personal) email account that can be monitored and used by assigned staff;
- A set schedule for daily briefings and conference calls among EF-10 agencies;
- A daily submission summarizing EF-10 activities for the CSWC Daily Situation Report;
- Providing a Liaison Officer to the PIO/JIC; and,
- Electronic and hard-copy documentation and information tracking system for EF-10 decisions, recommendations, guidance, and waivers.

The Primary or Supporting Agency providing the lead role under EF-10 activation is designed to handle the information management needs for the EF. However, the lead or supporting agency is not intended to serve as a single statewide source and repository for all information concerning hazardous materials and oil releases incidents. Each responding agency is still responsible for maintaining

their own internal information systems and reporting up through their individual chains of command. The lead or supporting agency should be responsible for establishing and operating an information nexus for summary information on EF-10 priority issues. Examples of the type of information that may be prepared during activation include:

- Name and total number of incidents which necessitated EF-10 activation;
- Name of agencies activated under EF-10;
- Priorities of EF-10;
- Total number of personnel and assets assigned or available;
- Actions taken to mobilize additional assets per priorities;
- Costs of response and recovery activities;
- Contact information for subject matter experts;
- Information on public health guidance, regulatory waivers, and enforcement actions;
- Summary of current threats to public health or the environment; and,
- Contact information for the EF-10 Public Information Officer.

7. Work Plan

The purpose of the EF-10 Work Plan is to support the mission, goals and concept of operations in successive years. A timeline that describes specific tasks and activities are outlined in Appendix E.

Mission Statement

The purpose of the EF-10 Annex is to provide a coordinated and comprehensive state-level support to the response and recovery from a release of oil or hazardous materials under the Statewide Emergency Plan (SEP).

Goals

- To coordinate operational readiness to affect timely and appropriate response, recovery, and mitigation to disasters and large-scale emergencies;
- To provide an organizational structure for communicating, coordinating, collaborating and de-conflicting state agency support in response of a release of oil and hazardous materials;
- To determine and provide state resources and subject matter expertise necessary in response to oil and hazardous material response actions; and,
- That each state-level agency will maintain emergency response readiness through training, including compliance with NIMS, SEMS and all applicable laws and regulations.

The ERMaC will be responsible for the implementation of the Work Plan under the EF-10 Annex to the SEP. The Work Plan will be reviewed and revised annually as necessary.

III. Concept of Operations Plan – CONOP

A. General

This section describes the EF-10 Concept of Operations Plan (CONOP), which documents how the emergency function members will, through collaboration and joint activities, support each phase of emergency management. EF-10 coordinates the provision of support to, and the overall management of, the various response sites to ensure action is taken to mitigate, cleanup and dispose of oil and hazardous materials, and minimize the impact of the incidents. EF-10 operates within the SEMS, NIMS, and ICS framework and promotes close coordination and communication with local, state, tribal and federal officials, and the private sector, to establish priorities for response support.

Documentation of all response actions is required to support after action and corrective action requirements, and justify actions taken by the primary and supporting agencies. This includes documentation to support financial transfers between federal, state, and local agencies necessary to conduct oil and hazardous material activities.

1. Mitigation Phase of Emergency Management

Chemicals in industry, agriculture, research, and commerce are used and stored in various locations through the state as well as shipped on the state's highways, railroads, waterways, and pipelines. Of greatest concern are communities and sensitive environmental receptors adjacent to potential spill and release locations. Hazard mitigation is generally understood as the steps taken to reduce or eliminate the risk to human life and property from natural hazards. Hazardous materials release mitigation is more specific and refers to the steps and processes necessary to help prevent the intentional or accidental release of materials that can pose a threat to infrastructure, public health, or the environment.

State Agency members of EF-10, such as those under Cal/EPA (ARB, DTSC, SWRCB, DPR, and OEHHA) and the California Department of Resources

(OSPR, DFG and CalRecycle), enforce state regulations that address hazardous and solid waste management and oil spill prevention and response to protect public health and safety and the environment, to prevent or minimize the effect of releases to the environment (air, water and soil), and to provide for timely reporting, detection, monitoring and remediation of releases. Federal laws were enacted to ensure that hazardous chemicals and wastes are properly managed during their transportation, storage, use and disposal. They also provide contingency response plans for the release of hazardous chemicals to air, water, and soil. Examples of these laws include:

- California Code of Regulations (CCR)
- Clean Air Act
- Clean Water Act
- Comprehensive Environmental Restoration Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)
- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA)
- Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)
- Oil Pollution Act (OPA)
- Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA)
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)
- Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

State agencies which regulate activities that use hazardous materials, mitigate and/or minimize potential releases through permits, enforcement and compliance processes. For example, RWQCB's issue waste discharge requirements for activities within the state that utilize hazardous materials and or generate hazardous waste that may potentially impact water resources (surface or groundwater). These activities may need to install groundwater monitoring wells

or perform surface water sampling in order to detect releases or monitor water quality parameters. DTSC permits hazardous waste storage, treatment and disposal facilities as well as the transportation of hazardous wastes (uniform hazardous waste manifesting system) to ensure that they are properly handled to protect public health and safety and to ensure proper disposal. CalRecycle and the RWQCB's permit and regulate solid waste disposal facilities to ensure that the disposal of solid wastes does not pose a threat to public health and safety and the environment.

California also has two major programs to provide planning tools for minimizing the impacts from oil or hazardous material releases. The Area Plan Program is a planning tool for local government agencies to respond to and minimize the impacts from a release or threatened release of a hazardous material. The Business Plan Program satisfies federal emergency response and community right-to-know laws and addresses prevention of the accidental release of the most toxic materials used in California. When properly implemented, these plans provide for multi-agency notification and coordination, training, pre-planning, and emergency response.

2. Preparedness Phase of Emergency Management

Preparedness is a continuous cycle of planning, organizing, training, equipping, exercising, evaluating and taking corrective action in an effort to ensure effective coordination during incident response. Preparedness Activities for EF-10 include:

- A. Develop a Functional Annex to the State Emergency Plan containing a concept of operations, plans, supporting agreements utilizing the Cal EMA designed template,
- B. Establish decision-making and communication processes.
- C. Identify member roles, responsibilities and statutory authorities.
- D. Establish and maintain a contact roster for primary and secondary state agency members using the Cal-EMA Warning Center Emergency Contact List (updated annually)

- E. Initiate and oversee pre-emergency planning and coordination activities.
- F. Establish and maintain an email listserv through a web-provider such as Yahoo or Google. Quarterly newsletters, announcements and coordination of EF-10 members will be conducted through the List Serve service.
- G. Participate in State Exercises as directed by Cal-EMA.
- H. Coordinate with the Preparedness Branch of Cal EMA.

For Agency's with roles and responsibilities under EF-10, each Agency shall:

- I. Conduct resource inventories, categorize resources, establish agreements for acquiring needed resources, manage information systems, and develop processes for mobilizing and demobilizing resources.
- J. Plan for short-term and long-term emergency management and recovery operations.
- K. Integrate After Action Reports (AAR) and Corrective Action Planning (CAP) into the California Emergency Function Annex and California Emergency Function exercise process.
- L. Support coordination for incident prioritization, critical resource allocation, integrates communications systems and information coordination.
- M. Begin to identify and document resource types.
- N. Create Emergency Resource Directory providing the list of resources necessary to support operations.
- O. Inventory agreements that are in place to support sharing or resources.

3. Response Phase of Emergency Management

A. Activation

When an Oil Spill or Hazardous Material Incident occurs, where local agencies request assistance from the state, Cal-EMA may activate EF-10. EF-10 primary membership will be notified via the Cal-EMA 24-hour Warning Center and all necessary and available personnel will be requested for duty within 2 hours of notification at the State Operations Center (SOC). Additional EF-10 membership (supporting) may be notified after determining the nature of the incident.

Notification of EF-10 will begin with the primary state agency members, who will after convening and receiving the situation status, will determine the secondary agencies to be notified based on the needs of the incident. At the Cal /EPA level, EF-10 will focus on the following actions:

1. Confirm that Primary EF-10 members are notified.
2. Receive situation briefings from State and Local Emergency Operations Center staff and the Incident Commander. The EF-10 will monitor situation reports for the incident posted on Cal EMA's Response Information Management System (RIMS).
3. Establish communications with the Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC) or Operational Area (OA).
4. Deploy representatives to response teams.
5. Use the NIMS/ICS Planning "P" process to determine courses of action and establish operational period Action Plans to fulfill resource requests and provide technical expertise and direction.
6. Form MAC-Gs comprised of representatives for the agencies involved in the response to prioritize incident sites, and the sharing and use of critical resources.

7. EF-10 may provide available expertise as necessary for various oil spills and hazardous material incidents to include:
 - a. Shipping vessel releases in coastal and inland waters;
 - b. Tanker trucks on California roadways;
 - c. Rail tank cars on railroad systems;
 - d. Stationary industrial processing plants and storage sites;
 - e. Toxic gas releases from incidents (waterway, roadway, rail, stationary site);
 - f. Fires and explosions;
 - g. Pipeline utility releases, fires and explosions;
 - h. Debris management;
 - i. Determining pathways to human and environmental exposure;
 - j. Health assessments for chemical, biological, and radiological exposure of responders and the public;
 - k. The trajectory and analysis of hazardous material releases; and,
 - l. The type and availability of response resources, technical support, and decontamination and cleanup services;
8. EF-10 may be requested by Cal EMA to provide available resources as necessary to include:
 - a. Radio communications systems and networks (DFG/OSPR)
 - b. Hazardous materials incident response contractors (DTSC)
 - c. Hazardous materials handling, transportation and disposal contracts (DTSC)

- d. Oil spill remediation contractors (DFG/OSPR)
- e. Incident security, evacuation and contamination control area enforcement (CHP)
- f. Project Managers (DFG/OSPR, DTSC, SWRCB RWQCB, DFG)
- g. Contract Managers (DTSC/DFG/OSPR)
- h. Toxicologists (OEHHA, CDPH, DFG/OSPR)
- i. Technical specialists and consultants (DTSC, ARB, DFG/OSPR)
- j. Heavy equipment (CalTrans)
- k. Spill containment and control equipment and materials (DFG & DFG/OSPR)
- l. Personal protective equipment (Cal OSHA, OEHHA)
- m. Air monitoring (ARB, DPR)
- n. Water quality analysis (RWQCB, DPR)
- o. Incident command (CHP, DFG/OSPR)
- p. Mobile laboratory analysis (ARB, DTSC, RWQCB)
- q. Radiological assessment, survey, and decontamination (CDPH/RHB)

See Appendix F for EF-10 Resource Matrix and Resource Sourcing

B. EF-10 Organization

Though Cal-EMA and EF-10 operate in a predominantly collaborative environment with federal, state and local agencies under the NIMS/ICS framework; effectiveness in delivering EF-10 technical expertise and resources

requires structure with respect to organization and communications. Once resources are sourced EF-10 will need to ensure through organization and planning that resource delivery is executed. In a collaborative environment the non-delivery of a resource may impair the Incident Commander's ability to manage response and recovery operations.

1. Basic Organization Chart: The use of a NIMS/ICS structure which includes five basic functions, Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance and Administration will be used to organize, plan and execute EF-10 mission assignments (or tasks). Each area will have a shift chief for each operational period. Operations will be responsible for carrying out tactical operations and running operations meetings. Plans will be responsible for interpreting and planning resource requirements, obtaining sources for resources, de-conflicting/developing alternate resource providers and situation reporting. Logistics will be responsible for ordering, tracking and delivering resources.
2. Daily Schedule (Operational Period Schedule – “Battle Rhythm”) – a daily schedule will be used to synchronize EF-10 for internal (operations and planning meetings) and external meetings (key SOC meetings, organizational video teleconferences (VTCs) and teleconferences) and due dates for situation and status reporting.
3. Key Meetings may include: *Operations Meetings* to brief and maintain situational awareness (SITREPs), decision-making, determine priorities and directions, task. *Planning “P” meetings* are to coordinate, collaborate and de-conflict determining and planning the type of capability required and the sourcing of resources. Depending on the complexity and duration of the incident the operations and planning meeting may be combined as necessary.

C. Communications

1. Common Operating Picture (COP) Web Site. An EF-10 COP will be developed and used to show an event map (Google Earth, e.g. use .kmz files for Hazmat incident locations) tasks, situation reports, checklists, contact roster, email distribution list, references (Oil and Hazmat Response Library), etc.
2. Contact Roster. An incident contact roster will be immediately developed of all EF-10 members assigned during the incident, as well as those unavailable (but may be available by email or phone). Contact roster will include name, organization, phone (preferably with voice mail) or cell phone numbers and email address. Contact roster can also include key agencies and organization that may provide resources.
3. E-mail Distribution Groups:
Information/Direction/Collaboration/Coordination E-mails: EF-10 will maintain an e-mail distribution with all EF-10 members, key experts and collaborating organizations
4. Situation Reporting will be done in RIMS Situation Reporting Module. Status of technical and resource requests will be reported every operational period and as necessary.
5. Operations and Planning meetings will be conducted by EF-10 to ensure that Cal-EMA assigned tasks are planned, organized, staffed and executed.

4. Recovery Phase of Emergency Management

Once the response phase is declared complete by Local Incident Commander and Local and State EOC, Cal EMA will transition activities into the recovery phase. Long term recovery focuses on community restoration. The REOC and SOC may stand down and recovery activities coordinated through local assistance centers. For oil and hazardous materials incidents, recovery is the coordinated cleanup and removal of contamination to eliminate or reduce the threat it poses to human health and the environment. EF-10 staff will continue to

provide technical expertise and resources to manage the recovery portion of the incident through the formation of a MAC-G. The MAC-G will be comprised of Primary and Secondary EF-10 agencies that have regulatory and jurisdictional authority for the hazardous materials released in the incident(s). Recovery activities for EF-10 at a minimum include:

- Identify support needs and establishing priorities in coordination with local agencies;
- Maintain MAC-G representation at local assistance centers;
- allocate resources using incident management priorities;
- facilitate logistics support and resource tracking;
- Maintain MAC-G staffing to support the needs to continue recovery operations; and,
- Coordinate and resolve interagency and intergovernmental issues for policies, priorities, and strategies.

In almost every case of and EF-10 activation, a MAC-G will be formed to coordinate response and recovery actions. These MAC-Gs will vary depending on the type and characteristics of each incident. A brief description of a MAC-G based on a particular scenario, natural disaster or deliberate incident, can be found in Appendix G.

Appendix A – Supporting Plans, Procedures and Documents to the California Hazardous Materials & Oil Emergency Function Annex

California Hazardous Materials & Oil Emergency Function Supporting Plans, Documents & Procedures				
Agency	Plan/ Document Name	Description	Document Repository	Current Version/ Date
California Environmental Protection Agency (CAL/EPA)	ERMaC Charter	Authorizing document for the ERMaC	SharePoint Web site (https://share.epanet.ca.gov/ Emergency/ERMAC/) & Steven Monk's Computer	10/06/2008
Cal/EPA	Office of the Secretary Emergency Plan	Revised Emergency Plan Guiding SEMS Activations and Activities	SharePoint Web site (https://share.epanet.ca.gov/ Emergency/ERMAC/) & Steven Monk's Computer	June 2009
Cal/EPA	CAL/EPA's Facility Emergency Preparedness Plan	Provide guidance for protection of lives, preserve organizational structure, and ensure continuity or early resumption of essential services.	CAL/EPA Building Property Management Office 1001 "I" Street Sacramento, CA 95814	August 2006
CAL/EPA	Administrative Order	Summarizes Cal EPA's preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation functions, provides for coordination of Cal EPA's BDOs, & guides CalEMA and CAL/EPA in coordinating policies & tasks.	Cal/EPA Sharepoint Web Site (internal use only) https://share.epanet.ca.gov/ Emergency/ERMAC/	Executed December 2002
Air Resources Board (ARB)	ARB Emergency Response	Provide direction for ARB's Office of Emergency Response	Cal/EPA Sharepoint Web Site (internal use only) https://share.epanet.ca.gov/	June 2003

Appendix A – Supporting Plans, Procedures and Documents to the California Hazardous Materials & Oil Emergency Function Annex

California Hazardous Materials & Oil Emergency Function Supporting Plans, Documents & Procedures				
Agency	Plan/ Document Name	Description	Document Repository	Current Version/ Date
	Plan	and associated staff relative to their roles and responsibilities in disaster and emergency response.	Emergency/ERMAC/	
Air Resources Board	ARB Administrative Orders	Summarizes ARB's preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation functions, provides for the assignment of functions to ARB, and guides CalEMA and ARB in coordinating tasks.	Cal/EPA Sharepoint Web Site (internal use only) (https://share.epanet.ca.gov/Emergency/ERMAC/)	Executed June 2002
Air Resources Board	Continuity of Operations Plan	ARB's COOP Plan is designed to ensure that essential functions are continued under all circumstances; includes emergency delegation of authority, alternate facilities, and sustained communication during an event.	ARB Enforcement Division Contact: Jim Ryden jryden@arb.ca.gov	Revised March 2010
California Coastal Commission (CCC)	California Coastal Act (Public Resources Code (PRC) Division 20 §30000 –	During an emergency response, CCC may be required to issue an emergency or follow-up regular permit for activities that could occur during any of the four	http://www.coastal.ca.gov/ccatc.html	2010

Appendix A – Supporting Plans, Procedures and Documents to the California Hazardous Materials & Oil Emergency Function Annex

California Hazardous Materials & Oil Emergency Function Supporting Plans, Documents & Procedures				
Agency	Plan/ Document Name	Description	Document Repository	Current Version/ Date
	39000	phases of Emergency Management. Request and determination is made to the on-scene CCC representative directly. E.G., oil spill may require the CCC to issue: an emergency permit for the construction of berms or containment walls (response) to protect sensitive habitat, an emergency permit for temp repairs or containment structures to stop the source (interim mitigation measure); a follow-up regular permit for the permanent repair/replacement of the structure that failed and caused the source of the spill, and a follow-up permit for the long term restoration of the coastal resources damaged.		
California Dept. of Public Health (CDPH)	California Public Health and Medical Emergency Operations Manual	CDPH and EMSA worked closely with an advisory workgroup comprised of representatives of State and local public health, environmental health, emergency medical services, Regional	http://bepreparedcalifornia.ca.gov/NR/rdonlyres/8325E0BE-A6D0-4465-ABB5-F19C9B188FFB/408/FinalEOM712011.pdf	July 2011

Appendix A – Supporting Plans, Procedures and Documents to the California Hazardous Materials & Oil Emergency Function Annex

California Hazardous Materials & Oil Emergency Function Supporting Plans, Documents & Procedures				
Agency	Plan/ Document Name	Description	Document Repository	Current Version/ Date
		Disaster Medical Health Specialists, and Medical Health Operational Area Coordinators to enhance coordination within the Public Health and Medical System during unusual events and emergencies.		
Cal/EPA	Guidance for Conducting Emergency Debris, Waste, & Hazardous Material Removal Actions Pursuant to a State or Local Emergency Proclamation		Cal/EPA website:	September 2011 (draft)
CalFire – Fire Protection	HB §7741- Emergency Incident Management Handbook	CalFire Policy regarding roles, responsibilities, and procedures for Hazardous Materials Response	CalFire Intranet: http://cdfweb/Pubs/Issuance/7700/7741.pdf Contact : CalFire Sacramento Emergency Command Center (916) 845-8680	Nov. 1993

Appendix A – Supporting Plans, Procedures and Documents to the California Hazardous Materials & Oil Emergency Function Annex

California Hazardous Materials & Oil Emergency Function Supporting Plans, Documents & Procedures				
Agency	Plan/ Document Name	Description	Document Repository	Current Version/ Date
Dept. Fish & Game (DFG)/Office of Spill Prevention & Response (DFG/OSPR)	California State Oil Spill Contingency Plan (CSOSCP)	Addresses oil spill contingency planning for both marine and inland surface waterways and terrestrial environments.	http://www.nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=16612	January 2010
	Wildlife Response Plan	Appendix to the Regional Response Plan, and Area Contingency Plan	http://www.dfg.ca.gov/ospr/fed_region_9.aspx	June 2005
Dept. of Pesticide Regulation (DPR)	DPR Emergency Plan	Emergency Plan Guiding SEMS Activations and Activities. Includes Administrative Orders.	Steven Monk's Computer and Office Hardcopies	June 2003
DPR	DPR COOP Plan	Continuity of Operations Document	Steven Monk's Computer and Office Hardcopies	December 2009
DPR	ERMaC Contacts List	Emergency Contact Phone Numbers	SharePoint Web Site (https://share.epanet.ca.gov/Emergency/ERMAC/) Steven Monk's Computer	February 23, 2010 (updated often)
Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	DTSC Administrative Order	Summarizes DTSC's preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation functions, provides for the assignment of functions to DTSC, & guides CalEMA and DTSC in coordinating tasks.	Cal/EPA Sharepoint Site (internal use only) (https://share.epanet.ca.gov/Emergency/ERMAC/)	Executed June 2002

Appendix A – Supporting Plans, Procedures and Documents to the California Hazardous Materials & Oil Emergency Function Annex

California Hazardous Materials & Oil Emergency Function Supporting Plans, Documents & Procedures				
Agency	Plan/ Document Name	Description	Document Repository	Current Version/ Date
DTSC	DTSC's Emergency Plan	Provide direction for ER personnel within DTSC relative to their roles and responsibilities in disaster and emergency response.	8810 Cal Center Drive Sacramento, CA 95812 (A copy is also located at each DTSC office statewide.)	June 2003
DTSC	DTSC's Duty Officer Manual	Provide direction to DTSC Duty Officers when dealing with emergency response related activities.	8810 Cal Center Drive Sacramento, CA 95812 (A copy is also located at each DTSC office statewide.)	December 2009
Department of Resource Recovery and Recycling, (CalRecycle)	Integrated Waste Management Disaster Plan	CalRecycle Disaster Plan for Debris Management	http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Disaster/DisasterPlan/	Jan 26, 2010
DRRR (CalRecycle)	2007 Angora Wildfire	Website on 2007 Angora Wildfire Response	http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Disaster/AngoraFire07/default.htm	Dec 30, 2009
DRRR (CalRecycle)	Wildfire Preparedness	Website on Wildfire Preparedness	http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Disaster/WildFires/default.htm	June 6 2008
OEHHA	Emergency Plan	Provides direction for OEHHA personnel relative to their roles and responsibilities during disaster and emergency response; defines the agency mission and assists personnel ensure	https://share.epanet.ca.gov/Emergency/ERMAC/ERMACManagement/OEHHA Emergency Plan.doc SharePoint Folder: ERMAC Management; File "OEHHA Emergency Plan.doc"	June 2003

Appendix A – Supporting Plans, Procedures and Documents to the California Hazardous Materials & Oil Emergency Function Annex

California Hazardous Materials & Oil Emergency Function Supporting Plans, Documents & Procedures				
Agency	Plan/ Document Name	Description	Document Repository	Current Version/ Date
		that this mission is fulfilled	Hard copy: MS 12B, Office 59B, 1001 I St. Sacramento, CA 95812	
OEHHA	Administrative Order: OEHHA	Summary of assignment of emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation functions and coordination of priority tasks and programs	https://share.epanet.ca.gov/Emergency/ERMAC/ERMAC%20Management/All%20Admin%20Orders.pdf SharePoint Folder: ERMAC Management; File “All Admin Orders” Hard copy: MS 12B, Office 59B, 1001 I St. Sacramento, CA 95812	April 2002
OEHHA	Declaration of Emergency Conditions	Memorandum which cites OEHHA’s authority to declare an immediate threat to public health	https://share.epanet.ca.gov/Emergency/ERMAC/Nov 2008 Wildfires/DeclarationofOEHHA Nov 2008.doc SharePoint Folder: Nov 2008 Wildfires File “Declaration of OEHHA Nov 2008” Hard copy: MS 12B, Office 59B, 1001 I St. Sacramento, CA 95812	Nov 2008
OEHHA	Draft Protocol for Fisheries Closure	Standard Operating Procedure for Fisheries Closure and Reopening Following an Oil Spill in	Fisheries Closure Staff have electronic and hard copies	April 2010 (draft)

Appendix A – Supporting Plans, Procedures and Documents to the California Hazardous Materials & Oil Emergency Function Annex

California Hazardous Materials & Oil Emergency Function Supporting Plans, Documents & Procedures				
Agency	Plan/ Document Name	Description	Document Repository	Current Version/ Date
		Conjunction with the Department of Fish and Game		
OEHHA	Report: Safety of Consuming Fish and Shellfish - Cosco Busan Bunker Oil Spill	Describes contaminates in marine life and levels that pose no significant risk to humans following a bunker oil spill	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/fish/pdf/SF%20BayFishShell112907.pdf	March 2008
OEHHA	Wildfire Smoke – A Guide for Public Officials	Details smoke composition, potential health effects and advice on protective measures	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/risk_assess/wildfirev8.pdf	July 2008
OEHHA	Safe Clean- up of Fire Ash	How to safely clean-up and remove ash following fires	http://www.calepa.ca.gov/Disaster/Fire2003/FireAsh.pdf	Undated
OEHHA	Tire Fire Report	Identifies major constituents of tire fire smoke and potential health effects	http://calepa.ca.gov/publications/Reports/Mandated/2002/1871.pdf	May 2002
OEHHA	Public Health Impacts from the Sacramento Trestle Fire	Provides information on particulate matter and chemical make-up of smoke from creosoted wood	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/public_info/emergency/pdf/FinalTrestleReport.pdf	August 2007

Appendix A – Supporting Plans, Procedures and Documents to the California Hazardous Materials & Oil Emergency Function Annex

California Hazardous Materials & Oil Emergency Function Supporting Plans, Documents & Procedures				
Agency	Plan/ Document Name	Description	Document Repository	Current Version/ Date
OEHHA	Toxicity Criteria Database	Great resource to access toxicity data and risk assessment documents for hundreds of chemicals	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/risk/ChemicalDB/index.asp	Ongoing
OEHHA	Toxics Directory – Hazardous Materials	Incident response resources and hazardous materials information or management	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/public/info/TDhazmat.html	Ongoing
OEHHA	List of Chemicals Known to Cause Cancer or Reproductive Toxicity	Proposition 65 chemicals which are known to cause cancer or reproductive harm	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/prop65_list/Newlist.html	Ongoing (Updated annually)
OEHHA	Safe Harbor Levels – Carcinogens - No Significant Risk Levels	Daily intake levels for carcinogens over a 70-year lifetime which may result in one excess case of cancer in 100,000 people	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/getNSRLs.html	February 2009
OEHHA	Safe Harbor Levels – Reproductive Toxicants - Maximum Allowable Dose Levels	Daily exposure levels for reproductive toxicants; the values are the no observable effect level (NOEL) divided by 1,000	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/getNSRLs.html	February 2009
OEHHA	Acute Health	Description of chemical	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/public	August

Appendix A – Supporting Plans, Procedures and Documents to the California Hazardous Materials & Oil Emergency Function Annex

California Hazardous Materials & Oil Emergency Function Supporting Plans, Documents & Procedures				
Agency	Plan/ Document Name	Description	Document Repository	Current Version/ Date
	Effects of Chemical Agents	agents and symptoms of exposure.	info/emergency/chemicals.html	2007
OEHHA	Child-Specific Reference Doses	Table of health guidance values; acceptable daily dose levels for children from conception to high school without adverse effect	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/public info/public/kids/chrdrtable.html	June 2009
OEHHA	Guidelines for Physicians – Medical Supervision – Cholinesteras e Monitoring	Description of medical monitoring for cholinesterase inhibition from organophosphate or carbonate exposures	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/pestici des/pdf/docguide2002.pdf	2002
OEHHA	Online Training – Pesticide Illness, Recognition, Management and Reporting	Guidelines on how to recognize diagnosis and manage pesticide illnesses and scenarios. In English and Spanish	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/pestici des/pdf/docguide2002.pdf	2006
OEHHA	Online Training— Medical Supervision	Overview of the Medical Supervision Program for Physicians who monitor workers exposed to cholinesterase- inhibiting pesticides	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/pestici des/pdf/docguide2002.pdf	2010
OEHHA	Pesticide Illness Reporting	Overview of the California pesticide illness reporting system	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/pestici des/programs/Pestrpt.html	Ongoing

Appendix A – Supporting Plans, Procedures and Documents to the California Hazardous Materials & Oil Emergency Function Annex

California Hazardous Materials & Oil Emergency Function Supporting Plans, Documents & Procedures				
Agency	Plan/ Document Name	Description	Document Repository	Current Version/ Date
	System and Procedure	and procedure		
OEHHA	County/City Contacts for Reporting Known or Suspected Pesticide- Related Illnesses	Telephone and fax numbers of all city and county public health officers or designee in California responsible for pesticide illness	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/pesticides/pdf/pestnums.pdf	August 2007
OEHHA	Public Notification Levels for Chemical Contaminants in Drinking Water	Levels of chemical contaminants in drinking water which require public notification	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/water/pals/index.html	Undated
OEHHA	Maximum Contaminant Levels for Chemical Contaminants in Drinking Water	State drinking water standards	http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Documents/DWdocuments/EPAandCDPH-11-28-2008.pdf	Ongoing
OEHHA	Public Health Goals for Chemical Contaminants in Drinking Water	Health-based drinking water values; serve as the basis for State drinking water standards	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/water/phg/allphgs.html	Ongoing
OEHHA	Acute, 8-Hour and Chronic Reference Exposure	Table of air toxicant exposure values anticipated to result in no	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/allrels.html	Ongoing

Appendix A – Supporting Plans, Procedures and Documents to the California Hazardous Materials & Oil Emergency Function Annex

California Hazardous Materials & Oil Emergency Function Supporting Plans, Documents & Procedures				
Agency	Plan/ Document Name	Description	Document Repository	Current Version/ Date
	Levels	significant risk		
OEHHA	Toxic Air Contaminants – Risk Assessment Documents	Risk Assessment documents for air toxicants; describes health effects from exposure	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/toxic_contaminants/tactable.html	Ongoing
OEHHA	Hot Spots – Unit Risk Values and Cancer Potency Values	Toxic air contaminant risk assessment values	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/hot_spots/pdf/CPFs042909.pdf	Ongoing
OEHHA	Soil Screening Values – Human Health Screening Levels - Updates	Updated health-based clean-up values for residential and commercial property soils	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/soil.html	Ongoing
OEHHA	Human-Exposure-Based Screening Numbers... for Contaminated Soil	Prior health-based clean-up values for residential and commercial property soils; values for 60 contaminants	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/risk/pdf/screenreport010405.pdf	January 2005
Cal/EPA	Use of California Human Health	Guidance - includes the soil screening values and information on how they	http://calepa.ca.gov/Brownfields/SB32.htm	January 2005

Appendix A – Supporting Plans, Procedures and Documents to the California Hazardous Materials & Oil Emergency Function Annex

California Hazardous Materials & Oil Emergency Function Supporting Plans, Documents & Procedures				
Agency	Plan/ Document Name	Description	Document Repository	Current Version/ Date
	Screening Levels in Evaluation of Contaminated Properties	are to be used		
OEHHA	California Wildlife Biology, Exposure Factor and Toxicity Database	Excellent database searchable by species, chemical; includes species exposure factor and toxicity reports	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/cal_ecotox/	Ongoing
OEHHA	Microcystis Fact Sheet – Toxic Blue-green Algae	Fact sheet on microcystis occurrence, causes of blooms, and ways to avoid exposure	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/ecotox/pdf/microfactsheet122408.pdf	January 2009
OEHHA	Microcystins – A Brief Overview of Their Toxicity and Effects, with Special Reference to Fish, Wildlife and Livestock	Overview for local agencies and public health officials who oversee public health and natural resource management	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/ecotox/documents/Microcystin031209.pdf	January 2009
OEHHA	California Microcystin Database	Database containing information on geographic distribution, metabolism and effects of microcystin	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/ecotox/db/ecotox.zip	January 2009

Appendix A – Supporting Plans, Procedures and Documents to the California Hazardous Materials & Oil Emergency Function Annex

California Hazardous Materials & Oil Emergency Function Supporting Plans, Documents & Procedures				
Agency	Plan/ Document Name	Description	Document Repository	Current Version/ Date
OEHHA	Fish Contaminant Goals and Advisory Tissue Levels for Common Contaminants in Sport Fish	Provides acceptable toxicity values for cancer and non-cancer endpoints for several typical contaminants	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/fish/gtl_sv/crn062708.html	June 2008
OEHHA	Map of State-Wide Fish Advisories	Map of water-bodies in California with fish consumption advisories	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/fish/pdf/AdvMapMar09.pdf	March 2009
San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (SF BCDC)		During all Phases of Emergency Management, the BCDC may be required to issue an emergency permit for any of these activities, depending on their nature. Request is made to on-scene BCDC spill representative directly.		

Appendix B – Glossary

Below is a list of acronyms and terms and their associated definitions for the California Hazardous Materials & Oil Emergency Function Annex.

AAR – After Action Report

AO – Administrative Orders

ARB – Air Resources Board

BCDC – Bay Conservation and Development Commission

BDO – Boards, Departments and Offices

BS – Bio-Solids

CCC – California Coastal Commission

CCR – California Code of Regulations

CA EF – California Emergency Function

CA-HMO EF – California Hazardous Materials & Oil Emergency Function

Cal EMA – California Emergency Management Agency

Cal/EPA – California Environmental Protection Agency

Cal Fire – California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

CDPH – California Department of Public Health

CFR – Code of Federal Regulations

CHP – California Highway Patrol

CONPLAN – Concept of Operations Plan

CUPA – California Unified Program Authority

CST – Civil Support Team

CSWC – California State Warning Center

Appendix B – Glossary

DFG – Department of Fish and Game
DHS – United States Department of Homeland Security
DOC – Department Operations Center
DOE – US Department of Energy
DOGGR – Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources
DPR – California Department of Pesticide Regulation
DRRR – California Department of Resource Recovery and Recycling (CalRecycle)
DTSC – California Department of Toxic Substances Control
DW – Drinking Water
EF – Emergency Function
EMB – Environmental Management Branch
EMSA – Emergency Medical Services Agency
EOC – Emergency Operations Center
ERMaC – California Emergency Response Management Committee
ESF – Emergency Support Function
FCP – Forward Command Post
FD – Fire Department
FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency
FOSC – Federal On-Scene Coordinator
HHS – Health and Human Services Agency
HHW – Household hazardous waste
ICS – Incident Command System
IMT – Incident Management Team

Appendix B – Glossary

IAP – Incident Action Plan

IP – Improvement Plan

JFO – Joint Field Office

JIC – Joint Information Center

LEA – Local Solid Waste Enforcement Agency

LIO – Liaison Officer

MACC – Multi-agency Coordination Center

MAC-G - Multi-agency Coordination Group

MCP – Mobile Command Post

MOU – Memorandum of Understanding

NG – National Guard

NIMS – National Incident Management System

NRC – Nuclear Regulatory Commission

NRF – National Response Framework

NPS – U.S. National Park Service

OA – Operational Area

OEHHA – California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment

OSFM – Office of the State Fire Marshall

OSPR – Office of Spill Prevention and Response

PST – U.S. Coast Guard Pacific Strike Team

PHO – Public Health Officer

PIO – Public Information Officer

REOC – Regional Emergency Operations Center

Appendix B – Glossary

RHB - Radiological Health Branch
RPU - Radiological Preparedness Unit
RIMS – Response Information Management System
RNA – Reconnaissance Needs Assessment
RDO – Response Duty Officer
RSC – Response Support Corps
SCSA – State and Consumers Services Agency
SD – Sheriff's Department
SEMS – Standardized Emergency Management System
SEP – State Emergency Plan
SitRep – Situation Report
SO – Safety Officer
SOC – State Operations Center
SOSC – State On-Scene Coordinator
SOG – Standard Operating Guides
SS – Social Services
SWRCB – State Water Resources Control Board
TDO – Telephone Duty Officer
USCG – United States Coast Guard
USEPA – U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Appendix C – Confidential Membership Roster

Name of Organization	Responsible Department or Branch
Business, Transportation & Housing Agency	California Highway Patrol (CHP), Department of Transportation (CalTrans)
California Air Resources Board (ARB)	Office of Emergency Response
California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) <i>[Lead Agency]</i>	Office of the Secretary
California Natural Resources Agency (RA)	California Coastal Commission (CCC); Department of Resource Recovery & Recycling (DRRR, aka Cal Recycle); Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources (DOGGR)
Department of Fish & Game (DFG)	Office of Spill Prevention & Response (DFG/OSPR)
Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR)	ASD - Management Analysis Unit
Department of Toxics Substances Control (DTSC)	Enforcement & Emergency Response Unit
Health and Human Services Agency (HHS), California Department of Public Health (CDPH)	Office of Emergency Preparedness; Radiological Health Branch (RHB)
Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)	Air Toxics and Epidemiology Branch
Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)	Regional Boards

Appendix D – Worksheet A

California Hazardous Materials and Oil Emergency Function

I. Primary and Supporting Agencies, Authorities and Critical Activities

California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function			
Agency/ Department	Authority	Critical Activity	Description
Attorney General (AG) - Department of Justice (DOJ)		Provides general enforcement powers under criminal and civil statutes.	During hazardous materials incidents, the AG's Office can assist in criminal intelligence, evidence gathering and analysis, provide surveillance, communications equipment, and forensic services and give legal advice to state agencies. Can assist local agencies in the identification of deceased, injured or missing persons.
Board of Governors (BOG), California Community Colleges		Provides coordination of college facilities to support emergency medical services.	BOG can provide foreign language, information technology and other skilled instructors. They support CalEMA public outreach efforts and can provide miscellaneous supplies and equipment to assist with emergency medical services.
California Air Resources Board (ARB)	Health & Safety Code Sections 39602, 39650-39669, 41500-41507, 41800-41815, 41980-41983, 42500-42507, 44300-44394	ARB provides essential monitoring, assessment, and distribution of incident-specific air quality information to protect public health from acute unanticipated releases of airborne contaminants.	Trained staff is available to generate data about air quality impacts, including toxicant identity and concentration, potential exposure scenarios, and geographic dispersion. Resources include field, laboratory, and network sampling and monitoring assets, meteorological forecasting, and mathematical dispersion models for estimating concentrations at downwind receptor sites.

Appendix D – Worksheet A

California Hazardous Materials and Oil Emergency Function

I. Primary and Supporting Agencies, Authorities and Critical Activities

California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function			
Agency/ Department	Authority	Critical Activity	Description
California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA)		Provides laboratory analysis assistance for pesticides, and offers livestock/animal care and transportation.	CDFA can provide emergency hazardous materials identification if pesticides or fertilizers are suspected. The Department can provide care, sheltering and feeding for displaced livestock, and secure transportation to evacuate livestock. CDFA can identify appropriate fairgrounds for mass human and/or animal care shelters, or staging areas.

Appendix D – Worksheet A

California Hazardous Materials and Oil Emergency Function

I. Primary and Supporting Agencies, Authorities and Critical Activities

California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function			
Agency/ Department	Authority	Critical Activity	Description
California Department of Health Care Services	42 U.S.C. 1396r-4 14105.98-DSH Hospital Payments 14163- Intergovernme ntal Transfers Title 22 CCR, Sections 51545-51556	The Department of Health Care Services' (DHCS) mission is to preserve and improve the health status of all Californians. DHCS works closely with health care professionals, county governments and health plans to provide a health care safety net for California's low-income and persons with disabilities.	DHCS finances and administers a number of individual health care service delivery programs, including the California Medical Assistance Program (Medi-Cal), California Children's Services program, Child Health and Disability Prevention program and Genetically Handicapped Persons Program. DHCS also helps maintain the financial viability of critical specialized care services, such as burn centers, trauma centers and children's specialty hospitals. In addition, DHCS funding helps hospitals and clinics located in underserved areas and those serving underserved populations. DHCS programs are designed to: Deliver health care services to low-income persons and families who meet defined eligibility requirements; Emphasize prevention-oriented health care measures that promote health and well-being; Ensure access to comprehensive health services through the use of public and private resources; and, Ensure appropriate and effective expenditure of public resources to serve those with the greatest health care needs.
California Department of Public Health (CDPH); Radiological Health Branch	Radiation Control Law (Health & Safety Code §	CDPH is responsible to protect public health from the effects of hazardous and radioactive	CDPH will respond to all incidents for which it has statutory authority and will provide technical advice and assistance to any incident upon request of local, state, or federal agencies. The various departmental programs maintain equipment for

Appendix D – Worksheet A

California Hazardous Materials and Oil Emergency Function

I. Primary and Supporting Agencies, Authorities and Critical Activities

California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function			
Agency/ Department	Authority	Critical Activity	Description
(RHB)	<p>114960 et seq.)</p> <p>Radiologic Technology Act (HSC Sec. 27(f).) Nuclear Medicine Technology Certification (HSC §107150-107175.)</p> <p>Radiation Protection Act HSC §114650-114655-114662; 114960-14985; 115000; 115250-115270;</p>	materials.	<p>radiological monitoring, personal air monitoring, environmental and product sampling, and remote plume monitoring. CDPH laboratory support is available for sample analysis of materials including air, water, food, and fiber for radiological or other hazardous materials contamination. CDPH does not have staff trained for hazardous materials first response capability, or for entry into contaminated areas. CDPH response activities will only be conducted outside of the control zones for the incident. §100250 – 100255 Provides oversight for clinical and public health laboratory operations. HSC§106600-106735 Provide assistance to state and local agencies and others as requested in the assessment of risk to responders and the public from hazardous materials incidents.</p> <p>Develop procedures for investigating health effects of exposure to hazardous materials in collaboration with other agencies and organizations such as Cal OSHA, California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal EPA), CDC and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).</p> <p>§114650 – 114655, Establish measures to mitigate damage to property and protect public health from radiation hazards including incidents involving commercial nuclear power plants. Augment local radiological monitoring and decontamination</p>

Appendix D – Worksheet A

California Hazardous Materials and Oil Emergency Function

I. Primary and Supporting Agencies, Authorities and Critical Activities

California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function			
Agency/ Department	Authority	Critical Activity	Description
	<p>HSC §100250 – 100255;</p> <p>HSC § 106600-106735;</p> <p>Regulations implementing the above laws are in Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Division 1, Chapter 5, Subchapters 4.0, 4.5, & 4.6.</p>		<p>programs for emergency workers and evacuees in the event of a nuclear power plant or other radiological disaster.</p> <p>Coordinate CDPH's role as lead technical agency in ingestion pathway issues, relative to the reentry/recovery phases of a nuclear power plant disaster.</p> <p>§114662: Maintains plans for coordinating the dissemination of public health information during the recover phase of a nuclear power plant emergency. Maintain a radiological advisory team. Support local government nuclear emergency planning, training, exercises, and response. §114905. Covers the use of atomic energy and radiation, including protecting the public from exposure and coordinating regulatory activities.</p> <p>§114960 – 114985. Radiation Control Law – Protects public health and safety by establishing policy and regulation for sources of ionizing radiation. Establishes the Radiation Control Fund to cover the costs of reinforcement.</p> <p>Waste Disposal Compact. §115260: Provides authority for on-highway routing by the California Highway Patrol and enforcement related to low-level radioactive waste. §115270: Regulations specifying the modes of transportation which are most protective of public health and the environment related to low-level radioactive waste within the State of California.</p>

Appendix D – Worksheet A

California Hazardous Materials and Oil Emergency Function

I. Primary and Supporting Agencies, Authorities and Critical Activities

California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function			
Agency/ Department	Authority	Critical Activity	Description
California Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA)	California Health and Safety Code 1797.150 & 151, and Government Code 8569	EMSA plans for and coordinates the state's medical response to disasters.	EMSA can arrange for emergency procurement and distribution of medical supplies. EMSA provides funding and management for State Regional Poison Control Centers. In coordination with local EMS agencies, helps mobilize medical mutual aid, notifies regional disaster medical/health coordinator for regional medical mutual aid.
California Highway Patrol http://www.chp.ca.gov/	California Vehicle Code 2401.1 and Health and Safety Code (HSC) 25180	Notification co-located at the California State Warning Center; Isolate incident area; Manage crowd control; Manage traffic control; Manage public protective action; and Provide scene management for on-highway incidents.	The CHP function as the Incident Commander (IC) or part of the Unified Command for HazMat incidents that occur on all state freeways, state buildings, and grounds. The CHP is also the IC at all HazMat incidents that occur on county roads. CHP serves as statewide information, assistance, and notification coordinator for all on-highway HazMat incidents occurring on highways within California. CHP is also the agency designated for radiological monitoring on state highways. The California Highway Patrol (CHP) provides Safety, Service and Security to the motoring public and residents of California. The CHP enforces the state's traffic safety laws statewide primarily on freeways and roadways in unincorporated areas of the state. The CHP has also assumed the responsibility of protecting state property such as The Capitol, state employees and elected

Appendix D – Worksheet A

California Hazardous Materials and Oil Emergency Function

I. Primary and Supporting Agencies, Authorities and Critical Activities

California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function			
Agency/ Department	Authority	Critical Activity	Description
			state officials including the Governor. The CHP has been heavily involved in homeland security duties for California. In addition to protecting the state infrastructure such as the power grid and water supply, the CHP provides intelligence gathering, analysis and dissemination with other law enforcement agencies.
California National Guard (CNG)		Provides support to law enforcement operations, aviation, general transportation, and other support for emergency operations.	In the event of a large hazardous materials release, CNG can provide support operations, at Cal-EMA request, including population evacuation, mass care facilities, communications, mass decon units, access national and mobile laboratories, security forces, air and rotary wing transportation, aerial assessment, and search and rescue teams.
California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC)	Public Utilities Code and General Orders and 49 Code of Federal Regulations	The Railroad Operations and Safety Branch of the CPUC have responsibility and authority for investigation of railroad accidents. This includes those accidents involving hazardous materials. It performs railroad safety oversight of daily operations and inspections of new and	CPUC headquarters and field offices throughout the state provide field investigations to conduct on-site investigations of transportation incidents.

Appendix D – Worksheet A

California Hazardous Materials and Oil Emergency Function

I. Primary and Supporting Agencies, Authorities and Critical Activities

California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function			
Agency/ Department	Authority	Critical Activity	Description
		existing facilities.	
California Secretary of Labor and Workforce Development Agency		<p>The Agency was created in 2002, and is the first cabinet-level agency to coordinate workforce programs. The goals of the Agency are twofold:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Improve access to employment and training programs.- Ensure that California businesses and workers have a level playing field in which to compete and prosper.	<p>The California Labor & Workforce Development Agency is an executive branch agency, and the Secretary is a member of the Governor's Cabinet. The Agency oversees seven major departments, boards and panels that serve California businesses and workers. The budget for all Agency operations totals about \$11.2 billion, and includes approximately 11,600 staff working throughout California.</p>

Appendix D – Worksheet A

California Hazardous Materials and Oil Emergency Function

I. Primary and Supporting Agencies, Authorities and Critical Activities

California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function			
Agency/ Department	Authority	Critical Activity	Description
California State Lands Commission (SLC)	Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act of 1990, Division 7.8 of the Public Resources Code	The CSLC, acting as trustee for the people of the State, holds and manages all sovereign lands (land underlying the State's navigable and tidal waterways). CSLC has specific statutory jurisdiction over the marine oil facilities located in the State, as well as trustee responsibility at other marine facilities on lands leased from the State.	CSLC is a member of the State Interagency Oil Spill Committee (SIOSC) and Review Subcommittee of SIOSC. CSLC reviews marine facilities' oil spill contingency plans and provides comments to the oil spill administrator for consideration. The Act specifies CSLC will assist the administrator in determining cause and quantity of an oil spill. CSLC can commit a variety of staff specialists to an emergency, including engineering, environmental, geological, and biological, boundary determination, marine safety and mineral resources inspectors. CSLC will participate in the Multi-agency Coordination (MAC) as formed by an incident commander.
Department of Housing and Community Development http://www.hcd.ca.gov/	GC Sections 65582, 65583, and 65589.5 of State Housing Element Law.	State Housing Policy Mobile Home Registration/Regulation Redevelopment Projects Affordable Housing	The California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) provides leadership, policies and programs to preserve and expand safe and affordable housing opportunities and promote strong communities for all Californians. HCD also supports increasing the supply of housing, especially affordable housing, and works to improve the state's housing conditions and the health and safety of its residents. The Department is the lead entity in the distribution of the housing bonds, Propositions 46 and 1C.

Appendix D – Worksheet A

California Hazardous Materials and Oil Emergency Function

I. Primary and Supporting Agencies, Authorities and Critical Activities

California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function			
Agency/ Department	Authority	Critical Activity	Description
Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR)	Food and Agriculture Code Division 6. Sections 11401-12258 Division 7. Sections 12501- 15206.6 Division 13. Sections 29000-29103 California Code of Regulations Division 6. Sections 6000- 6920	Regulates all aspects of the registration, review and use of pesticides in order to protect human health and the environment.	DPR, in concert with the County Agricultural Commissioners, respond to a broad range of emergency situations involving pesticides: Provides technical information regarding pesticide identification, determines sources, evaluates its hazard, toxicity and exposure potential, recommends decontamination procedures, and provides resources for medical treatment. Conducts investigations and environmental sampling to determine possible enforcement actions and/or to evaluate workplace safety issues.

Appendix D – Worksheet A

California Hazardous Materials and Oil Emergency Function

I. Primary and Supporting Agencies, Authorities and Critical Activities

California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function			
Agency/ Department	Authority	Critical Activity	Description
Dept. of Fish and Game (DFG); Office of Spill Prevention & Response (DFG/OSPR)	Fish & Game Code §5655, 12015. Government Code §8670.4, 8670.5, 8670.6, 8670.7. Fish and Game Code Section 711.7	Provide emergency response personnel and First Responder law enforcement officers on oil and hazardous material incidents. In addition, DFG / OSPR is the State's lead responder to all inland and marine oil spills. Section 711.7 of the Code designates DFR as the State Resources Trustee.	DFG law enforcement (Game Wardens) and DFG / OSPR personnel serve as emergency responders and general support on all off-highway oil and hazardous material incidents. DFG / OSPR provide Incident Command authority on all oil spills impacting State waters, as well as general law enforcement support and oversight of clean-up contractors. Also, DFG / OSPR personnel are responsible for general incident management, Natural Resource Damage Assessments, and oil spill Area Contingency Plans.
Dept. of General Services http://www.dgs.ca.gov/default.htm	State Administrative Manual (SAM)	Consists of six Divisions: The Real Estate Services Division, Procurement Division, Division of the State Architect, The Office of Legal Services, Administration Division, and, the Office of Administrative Hearings.	Department of General Services (DGS) serves as business manager for the state of California, with more than 4,000 employees and a budget in excess of \$1 billion. DGS helps California state government to better serve the public by providing a variety of services to state agencies through innovative procurement and acquisition solutions, creative real estate management and design, environmentally friendly transportation and funding for the construction of safe schools.
Dept. of Industrial Relations	Title 8 (Cal-	Comprised of six boards and	The Department of Industrial Relations was established to

Appendix D – Worksheet A

California Hazardous Materials and Oil Emergency Function

I. Primary and Supporting Agencies, Authorities and Critical Activities

California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function			
Agency/ Department	Authority	Critical Activity	Description
http://www.dir.ca.gov/	OSHA), CA LABOR CODE	offices: Commission on Health and Safety and Workers' Compensation (CHSWC) ; Occupational Safety and Health Appeals Board (OSHAB) ; Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board (OSHSB) ; Industrial Welfare Commission (IWC) ; Self Insurance Plans (SIP) ; Workers' Compensation Appeals Board (WCAB)	improve working conditions for California's wage earners, and to advance opportunities for profitable employment in California.
Dept. of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	Chapters 6.5 & 6.8 of the California Health and Safety Code	Provide assistance in the assessment, evaluation, and control phases of a hazardous materials incident.	DTSC can provide emergency response staff as well as contractors to oversee and mitigate releases of hazardous materials. Additionally permitting and enforcement related information can be provided for facilities regulated by DTSC. Provide or facilitate access to technical information regarding the safe handling or suitable disposal of hazardous materials.

Appendix D – Worksheet A

California Hazardous Materials and Oil Emergency Function

I. Primary and Supporting Agencies, Authorities and Critical Activities

California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function			
Agency/ Department	Authority	Critical Activity	Description
Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)	Health and Safety Code 59010, 59011, and 59016; Fish and Game Code 5654; Health and Safety Code 105210	Provides scientific evaluation of human health risks posed by chemicals and can provide guidance to local authorities.	<p>Authorizes the Director to abate public nuisances, to advise all local health authorities when public health is nuisanced, and to control and regulate actions of local health authorities.</p> <p>OEHHA provides human health risk assessment for hazardous materials and oil spills and has extensive expertise in evaluation of toxic substances.</p> <p>OEHHA recommends to Fish and Game when and if fisheries should be closed and reopened in oil spill-affected areas.</p> <p>OEHHA, at the request of local county health officers, provides assistance with epidemiological investigations following pesticide illness outbreaks.</p>
Office of Planning & Research	The California Environmental Quality Act, Public Resources Code section 21000 et seq., and the CEQA	Formulate long-range goals and policies for land use, population growth and distribution, urban expansion, land development, resource preservation, and other factors affecting statewide development patterns.	<p>OPR is designated in statute as the state comprehensive planning agency. Accordingly, it is responsible for the programs and activities listed at left and below:</p> <p>Prepare the state's Environmental Goals and Policy Report (EGPR) every four years.</p> <p>Develop and adopt guidelines for the preparation of city and</p>

Appendix D – Worksheet A

California Hazardous Materials and Oil Emergency Function

I. Primary and Supporting Agencies, Authorities and Critical Activities

California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function			
Agency/ Department	Authority	Critical Activity	Description
	Guidelines promulgated by the Secretary of Resources, including amendments as of 2007	<p>Assist in the preparation of functional plans by state agencies and departments which relate to protection and enhancement of the state's environment.</p> <p>Ensure that all state policies and programs conform to the state's adopted land use planning goals and programs.</p> <p>Create regional planning districts.</p> <p>Establish a Planning Advisory and Assistance Council.</p> <p>Prepare the state's Environmental Goals and Policy Report (EGPR) every four years.</p> <p>Develop and adopt guidelines for the preparation of city and county general plans.</p>	<p>county general plans.</p> <p>Provide general planning assistance to local governments.</p> <p>Serve as the state's "single point of contact" for evaluation of federal funding proposals.</p> <p>In conjunction with other agencies, assist with an Inter-Regional Partnership State Pilot Project (administered by HCD).</p> <p>Prepare guidelines for the newly-required comprehensive service review and for fiscal analysis of incorporation proposals, as required by legislation that reforms local agency formation commission (LAFCO) duties, powers, and procedures.</p>

Appendix D – Worksheet A

California Hazardous Materials and Oil Emergency Function

I. Primary and Supporting Agencies, Authorities and Critical Activities

California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function			
Agency/ Department	Authority	Critical Activity	Description
		<p>Provide general planning assistance to local governments.</p> <p>Serve as the state's "single point of contact" for evaluation of federal funding proposals.</p> <p>In conjunction with other agencies, assist with an Inter-Regional Partnership State Pilot Project (administered by HCD).</p> <p>Prepare guidelines for the newly-required comprehensive service review and for fiscal analysis of incorporation proposals, as required by legislation that reforms local agency formation commission (LAFCO) duties, powers, and procedures.</p>	

Appendix D – Worksheet A

California Hazardous Materials and Oil Emergency Function

I. Primary and Supporting Agencies, Authorities and Critical Activities

California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function			
Agency/ Department	Authority	Critical Activity	Description
Secretary of Business (Business, Transportation, Housing Industry) http://www.bth.ca.gov/	Secretary Authority:	Dept of Corporations, Dept of Transportations (CalTrans), California Highway Patrol (CHP), Dept of Housing Finance Agency, Dept of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC), Dept of Financial Institutions, Dept of Housing and Community Development, Dept of Managed Health Care, Dept of Motor Vehicles (DMV), Dept of Real Estate (DRE), Dept of Patient Advocate, Dept of Real Estate Appraisers, Dept of Traffic Safety	The Business, Transportation and Housing Agency includes 13 departments and several economic development programs and commissions consisting of more than 44,000 employees and a budget of \$20 billion, a budget larger than that of almost half the states in the nation. The Agency's portfolio is one of the largest and most diverse in the State of California. Its operations address myriad issues that directly impact the state's economic vitality and quality of life including transportation, public safety, affordable housing, international trade, financial services, tourism, and managed health care. BTH Department Descriptions: http://www.bth.ca.gov/pdf/BTH_Agency_Overview.pdf
Secretary of Health and Human Services Agency		The California Health and Human Services Agency (CHHS) oversees twelve departments and one boards that provide a range of health care services, social	Major programs include no-cost and low-cost health care coverage for low-income Californians (Medi-Cal); income support for the aged, blind or disabled (SSI/SSP); income support for CalWORKs recipients, low-cost public health insurance (Healthy Families) for children from working families. Other large programs administered by CHHS departments

Appendix D – Worksheet A

California Hazardous Materials and Oil Emergency Function

I. Primary and Supporting Agencies, Authorities and Critical Activities

California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function			
Agency/ Department	Authority	Critical Activity	Description
		services, mental health services, alcohol and drug treatment services, income assistance and public health services to Californians from all walks of life. More than 33,000 people work for departments in CHHS at state headquarters in Sacramento, regional offices throughout the state and residential facilities serving individuals with mental illness and people with developmental disabilities. CHHS' receives more than \$24.95 billion from the state's General Fund, second only to education.	include food stamps, child welfare services, in-home supportive services, support for the developmentally disabled, foster care, mental health services, drug and alcohol treatment, and vocational rehabilitation. CHHS directly serves millions of Californians in health and human service programs, while touching the lives of all Californians through statewide efforts such as public health protection and emergency preparedness and response. The Secretary of CHHS oversees employees in the twelve departments and also directly manages a team of fiscal and program experts who advise the Departments on budget, policy, and legal and external affairs issues. Agency officials are responsible for coordinating with other state agencies, the legislature and the Office of the Governor. Additionally the Agency oversees cross-departmental initiatives, including those dealing with child welfare and quality of care issues for California's aging population. Agency officials sit on a variety of boards and commissions, including the First 5 Commission, the Olmstead Advisory Committee, the Child Welfare Council and the Managed Risk Medical Insurance Board, which oversees the Healthy Families program.
State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and	Division 7 of the California Water Code;	Provide assistance in the assessment, evaluation and	The Regional Boards can provide emergency response staff and resources, including sampling and analytical services, to respond to releases of petroleum and hazardous materials that

Appendix D – Worksheet A

California Hazardous Materials and Oil Emergency Function

I. Primary and Supporting Agencies, Authorities and Critical Activities

California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function			
Agency/ Department	Authority	Critical Activity	Description
Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs)	Delegated Powers under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C 1251, et seq.)	control phases of incidents involving the release, or threatened release, of pollutants that could adversely affect the quality of surface or ground water.	impact water quality. Permitting and enforcement related information can be provided for Class 2, CCR Title 27 and other Regional Board-regulated waste disposal facilities. Can provide technical expertise and regulatory authority regarding impacts and cleanup of hazardous materials released to waters of the state, including providing critical information on water uses in areas that might be affected.
San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission	McAteer-Petris Act (CA Government Code Sections 66600 et seq.) Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Act (CA Government Code Sections 8670.23 and	Permitting for some response actions. Responsible for implementing the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) for the San Francisco, Suisun, and San Pablo Bays. Assist the OSPR Administrator in coordination with other state and federal agencies through the Unified Command.	Authority to approve on emergency basis activities within BCDC jurisdiction requiring permit. (Majority of emergency actions do <u>not</u> require a permit.)

Appendix D – Worksheet A

California Hazardous Materials and Oil Emergency Function

I. Primary and Supporting Agencies, Authorities and Critical Activities

California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function			
Agency/ Department	Authority	Critical Activity	Description
	8670.36-.37)		
CalFire (Fire Protection)		CAL FIRE provides emergency response personnel, equipment, crews, logistical and technical support, and Incident Command Teams to all types of emergencies Statewide.	<p>The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) is an emergency response and resource protection department. CAL FIRE protects lives, property and natural resources from fire; responds to emergencies of <u>all types</u>, and protects and preserves timberlands, wildland, and urban forests. Because of CAL FIRE's size and major incident command experience, the department is often asked to assist or take the lead in disasters, including the Northern and Central California floods 1997, 1998, and 2006; the 1994 Northridge earthquake in Southern California; the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake in the Bay Area; Major Fire Sieges.</p> <p>CAL FIRE covers the state with 803 fire stations (228 state and 575 local government), 39 conservation camps, 13 air attack, and 9 helitack bases. It operates over 1,095 fire engines (336 state and 759 local government); 215 rescue squads; 63 paramedic units; 12 hazmat units; 38 aerial ladder trucks; 58 bulldozers; 5 mobile communication centers; 11 mobile kitchen units, 13 air tactical planes, 11 helicopters and 23 air tankers. CAL FIRE, in addition to protecting wildland, provides emergency services of all kinds within 36 of California's 58 counties through local government contracts.</p>
Natural Resources Agency,	Public	Technical expertise on well	The Division oversees the drilling, operation, maintenance, and

Appendix D – Worksheet A

California Hazardous Materials and Oil Emergency Function

I. Primary and Supporting Agencies, Authorities and Critical Activities

California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function			
Agency/ Department	Authority	Critical Activity	Description
Department of Conservation, Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources	Resources Code Division 3. Oil and Gas	drilling, operations and plugging and abandonment operations.	plugging and abandonment of oil, natural gas, and geothermal wells. The regulatory program emphasizes the wise development of oil, natural gas, and geothermal resources in the state through sound engineering practices that protect the environment, prevent pollution, and ensure public safety.
California Coastal Commission (CCC)	California Coastal Act (CA) of 1976 [Public Resources Code (PRC) Div. 20, §§30000 to 39000]. Coastal Zone Management Act [CZMA) (16 USC §1456(c) (1) (A) and (c) (3) (A)].	The mission of the CCC is to protect, maintain, and where feasible, enhance and restore the overall quality of the coastal zone environment and its natural and artificial resources.” The CCC is responsible to manage the conservation and development of California’s 1,100 mile coastline (excluding San Francisco Bay east of the Golden Gate Bridge). The Coastal Act contains explicit policies for the prevention of and response to oil and hazardous substance	The CCC’s responsibilities during an oil spill or hazardous materials emergency response focus on preventing and mitigating oil or hazardous materials spills from the land or sea that may affect the coastal and marine resources of California. During an oil spill or hazardous materials emergency response, some clean-up activities (e.g., berms, dikes, or excavation in sensitive habitat areas) in the coastal zone may require an coastal development permit, which can be issued expeditiously by telephone as an “emergency permit.” Some post-spill follow-up activities may also require a CCC coastal development permit, including repairs to the spill source (e.g., pipeline), and restoration and remediation activities (e.g., wetland and beach restoration). The CCC responsibilities also include the review of proposed development projects in the coastal zone to ensure mitigation measures have been taken to avoid and prevent oil and hazardous material spills. These include oil and gas projects

Appendix D – Worksheet A

California Hazardous Materials and Oil Emergency Function

I. Primary and Supporting Agencies, Authorities and Critical Activities

California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function			
Agency/ Department	Authority	Critical Activity	Description
		<p>spills (PRC §30232); protection of coastal waters and marine resources (PRC §30214 – 30236); protection of environmentally sensitive habitats, and rare or especially critical species of wildlife and plants (PRC §32040 and 30107.5); and protection of fishing activities (PRC §30234.5).</p> <p>The CCC exercise its responsibilities, in part, by the issuance of coastal development permits for projects proposed within the coastal zone that qualify as “development” [PRC §30106].</p> <p>The CCC is also the state agency responsible for implementing the federal Coastal Zone Management</p>	<p>(e.g. leasing, exploration, development, transportation, processing, and refining) and other commercial or industrial development projects that have a risk of hazardous material or oil spills.</p>

Appendix D – Worksheet A

California Hazardous Materials and Oil Emergency Function

I. Primary and Supporting Agencies, Authorities and Critical Activities

California Hazardous Material and Oil Emergency Function			
Agency/ Department	Authority	Critical Activity	Description
		Act (CZMA). Under the CZMA, the CCC has authority to review any activity conducted by or permitted by federal agencies that “affects any land or water use or natural resources of the coastal zone” for consistency with the Coastal Act.	

Appendix E – Work Plan Timeline

California Hazardous Material & Oil Emergency Function Work Plan – June 2010

Strategic Plan Goal – Operational Readiness

Maintain operational readiness of the California Hazardous Materials & Oil Emergency Function by conducting outreach to local government entities on the roles responsibilities and capabilities of state agencies.

Work Task	Action	Assigned To:	Projected Completion Date	Actual Completion Date
Strategic Planning: Review and update Work Plan every other year (even years).	Review	Cal/EPA		
Contact List Develop a roster to identify and maintain points of contact for primary and supporting agencies to the EF-10 Annex.	Develop and maintain annually			
Outreach Materials Develop presentation and handouts on oil and hazardous material response capabilities within the state.	Develop			

Appendix E – Work Plan Timeline

California Hazardous Material & Oil Emergency Function Work Plan – June 2010

Strategic Plan Goal – Organizational Structure

Provide organizational structure for communicating and coordinating multi-agency resources for planned and unplanned incidents.

Work Task	Action	Assigned To:	Projected Completion Date	Actual Completion Date
List Serv Develop list serve to communicate with all EF-10 members.	Develop and maintain			
Common Operating Picture (COP) Website Develop website to provide situational awareness and resources during an incident.	Develop			
Communications Issues 1. Interoperability 2. Viability 3. Radio system usage guide 4. Communication center integration 5. Coordinated Messaging				

Appendix E – Work Plan Timeline

California Hazardous Material & Oil Emergency Function Work Plan – June 2010

Strategic Plan Goal – Maintain State Resource Expertise

Provide professional technical assistance, expertise and recommendations to the California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA) for potential or actual incidents.

Work Task	Action	Assigned To:	Projected Completion Date	Actual Completion Date
SEMS Provide liaison to CAL EMA and the SEMS Technical Committee Group to clarify issues and ensure compatibility.	Initiate and Monitor			
Identify Subject Matter Expertise Develop list of various experts in chemical, toxicology, debris, and drinking and wastewater capabilities.	Appendix F to be developed, maintained by each Agency	Agency Primary representatives. Revisions to Cal EPA		

Appendix E – Work Plan Timeline

California Hazardous Material & Oil Emergency Function Work Plan – June 2010

Strategic Plan Goal - Training

Maintain readiness through training and exercises.

Work Task	Action	Assigned To:	Projected Completion Date	Actual Completion Date
Training Each agency will ensure that its emergency response personnel are sufficiently trained in accordance with all laws and regulations. Including compliance with NIMS, SEMS, and OSHA.	Maintain and Monitor			
Exercises Participation in a minimum of one local, state or federal exercise per annum.	Monitor			

Appendix F – EF-10 Resource Matrix

EF-10 Support Matrix	STATE AGENCY															
	DTSC	DFG OSPR	DPR	ARB	SWCRB	CalRecycle	CHP	CalTrans	DGS	CA NG	Nat Res	RWQCB	OEHHA	Cal Fire	DOGGR	CPUC
Logistics Support																
		X														
Tactical Comm Sys		X					X	X		X				X		
Satellite-Cell Comm		X		X						X						
Mass Notification System														X		
ARC/GIS Mapping		X				X		X		X			X	X		
GPS Survey Equipment		X						X								
HAZMAT Contractor	X	X			X				X							
Mobile Air Lab				X												
Analytical Lab	X	X		X	X	X										
Air Sampling/Analysis			X	X												
HAZCAT Kits	X									X				X		
Spill Control Equipment	X	X														
Contract Hauler	X															
Heavy Equipment Contract	X					X		X	X					X		
40-Ton End Dump	X							X								
Dump Trucks (5 &10 CY)	X							X		x						
Forklift	X							X		x						
Dozer	X							X		X				X		
Loaders	X							X		X						
Excavator	X							X		X						
Backhoe	X	X						X		X						
Air Monitoring	X	X	X	X						X						
Field Instrument (CGI/PID/FID)	X	X		X				X						X		
XRF	X															
PPE	X	X	X	X						X				X		
Spill Kit	X	X						X								
Booms	X	X						X								
Absorbent	X	X						X								
Secondary Containment	X	X														
Exclusion Zone Equipment	X	X								X				X		
Decontamination Equipment	X	X	X							X				X		
UAV/UAS (FMV)							X			X						
Fixed Wing Surveillance		X					X			X				X		
Rotary Wing Surveillance										X				X		
Modeling/Forecasting				X												
Meteorology				X												

Appendix F – EF-10 Resource Matrix

EF-10 Support Matrix	STATE AGENCY															
	DTSC	DFG OSPR	DPR	ARB	SWCRB	CalRecycle	CHP	CalTrans	DGS	CA NG	Nat Res	RWQCB	OEHHA	Cal Fire	DOGGR	CPUC
Technical Expertise																
Aircraft Crash	X															
Oil Ship Tanker Spill/Fire/Exp (CA Ports)	X	X											X			
Drill Rig Spill/Fire/Exp	X	X	X												X	
Oil Refinery Spill/Fire/Exp	X	X														
Chemical Plant Fire/Exp	X			X												
Natural Gas Utility Fire/Exp		X										X				
Fuel Line Fire/Exp	X	X														
Chlorine Tank Release			X	X												
Fuel Tank Farm Release		X														
Petroleum Refinery Fire		X		X												
Natural Gas Line Explosion																
Railcar Crash - Pesticides	X		X													X
Railcar Crash - Fuel		X														X
Railcar Crash - Chlorine			X	X												X
Railcar Crash - Mil UXO																X
Big Rig Crash - Flammable	X															
Big Rig Crash - Oil		X														
Big Rig Crash - Pesticides	X															
Big Rig Crash - Mil UXO																
Big Rig Crash - Chlorine				X												
Water Quality Analysis	X	X										X				
Mobile Laboratory Analysis	X			X								X				
Personal Protective Equipment	X	X						X								
Wildfire/ Smoke/ Ash Exposure	X			X												
Pesticide Drift / Exposure	X		X										X			
Health Assessment/ Toxicology	X	X	X	X									X			
Certified Hazardous Materials Technicians/Specialist	X															
Personnel Resources																
Incident Commander		X					X									
Operations Chief	X	X	X				X									
Logistics Chief	X	X	X				X									
Administration Officer	X	X	X				X									
Mass Notification	X	X														
Incident Characterization & Assessment	X	X	X							X						X
Public Affairs	X	X	X							X						
Crew Chief (40 Hr HAZWOPER)	X	X								X						
Equipment Operator (40 Hr HAZWOPER)	X	X														
Risk Assessment / Hazard Analysis	X			X									X			X
Environmental Sampling/Assessment	X															

Appendix G – Multi-Agency Coordination Groups

Multi-Agency Coordination Group (MAC-G) The principal mission of an EF-10 Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Group is to provide support to local emergency response actions for oil and hazardous material incidents. This is accomplished through planning, communications, situation monitoring, need projection, and expediting resource orders between the various agencies.

A MAC-G will normally be activated when the character, intensity, and technical needs of the emergency situation significantly impacts or involves other agencies. A MAC Group represents the agencies with jurisdictional responsibility, or which are heavily supporting the effort, or are being significantly impacted by the shortage of local resources at the Local/Region level which are involved with incidents or support. These representatives or their designees will have agency administrator authority to:

- Assist and advise on prioritizing incidents;
- Establish resource allocation priorities; and,
- Commit to expenditure of resources and/or emergency funds.

MAC Groups are not an expansion of the Incident Command System (ICS) but rather an expansion of the coordination and management system that supports on-the-ground incident management organization(s). Decisions made from EF-10 MAC Groups go up through SEMS to the state MAC Group.

Under EF-10, incident specific MAC Groups will be formed dependant upon the specificity of the incident. Examples of the types of MAC-Gs to be formed under EF-10:

- Animal and Contaminated Food Disposal (EF-11 is lead)
- Earthquakes
- Industrial or petrochemical facility Incidents
- Floods
- Oil spills (marine, pipeline, AST, drill rig)
- Radiological incidents
- Urban and wildland Fires

Appendix G – Multi-Agency Coordination Groups

The MAC-G will be activated when emergency incidents involve a significant impact caused by oil or hazardous materials as defined in the State Emergency Plan, pose a threat to human health and the environment, or significantly impact or involve agencies within California. The MAC-G will conduct the following activities:

- Situational awareness;
- Determine incident priorities;
- Provide oversight for the state, regional, or operational area allocation of resources for responding and stabilizing releases of oil and hazardous materials based on operational and regional area priorities;
- Provide technical resources and expertise to the state, regional, or operational area to assist with characterization, segregation, and the removal hazardous materials, contaminated debris, and contaminated animal carcasses;
- Address and resolve interagency and intergovernmental priority, strategy, and policy issues regarding oil and hazardous material incidents;
- Coordinate with other MAC elements and the State MAC group;
- Coordination with elected and appointed officials; and
- Coordination of summary information.

The following pages provide examples for scenario specific MAC-Gs. These descriptions provide a general outline and framework for agency roles and responsibilities for each type of incident.

Appendix G – Multi-Agency Coordination Groups

Multi-Agency Coordination for Animal and Contaminated Food Disposal

Scenario Description

The authority and disposal options associated with contaminated food waste depend on the contaminant. If it is a hazardous contaminant then DTSC would have authority and be the lead State Agency on a MAC. If it's a zoonotic, and potentially health or human disease related, then CDPH would take the lead for MAC coordination. If it's an animal disease, CDFA has the lead for characterization and disposal. Aside from these extreme examples, there have been several instances of non-hazardous, non-contagious material, such as hamburger meat contaminated with *E. coli*, where CalRecycle has been involved in decisions on disposal options. These are very unique events that required special consideration as to the contaminant, volume, and location for disposal.

The following summary of the Emergency Animal Disposal Guidance prescribes the following hierarchical set of animal mortality management practices:

- Temporary Storage of Carcasses for Transport to Rendering;
- Disposal at Permitted Landfills;
- On-Site Composting; and,
- On-Site Burial.

MAC Roles and Responsibilities and Organization

A Multi-Agency Coordination Group will be established for response and recovery when a major flooding event significantly impacts or involves other state and local agencies. The flood MAC Group acts as the geographic authority to:

- Support incident management policies and priorities;
- Provide oversight for the state, regional, or operational area allocation of resources for the response and recovery of contaminated animal and feed stock based on operational and regional area priorities;
- Provide coordination for processing emergency permit waivers to allow timely staging and disposal of animal carcasses;
- Provide technical resources and expertise to the state, regional, or operational area to assist citing and monitoring landfill disposal facilities; and,
- Address and resolve interagency and intergovernmental priority, strategy, and policy issues regarding the segregation and disposal of contaminated food and animal carcasses.

Appendix G – Multi-Agency Coordination Groups

The MAC for this scenario will be, at a minimum, comprised of the following state and local agencies:

Agency	Responsibility
Cal/EPA	MAC Coordinator
Local Solid Waste Enforcement Agency (LEA), Public Works, CalRecycle, Cal/EPA	MAC Liaison: Coordination with County/City Health Depts., for collection and removal of contaminated animal carcasses, application and approval of emergency permitting waivers disposal facility citing and monitoring. Debris identification and removal and right-of-entry
Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	Primary authority for the response and recovery to the release and cleanup of hazardous materials, Imminent and Substantial Endangerment determinations, cleanup and removal of HazMat.
CDPH, Local Health Officer	Issuance of public health warnings, health advisories; coordination for disposition of animal carcasses if human disease related, and right-of-entry.
Department of Pesticide Regulation	Emergency hazardous materials identification for pesticides or fertilizers. Environmental fate of pesticides in water, air, and soil. Medical and toxicological risk assessment regarding active pesticide ingredients. Environmental fate & transport analysis.
California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA)	Developing emergency animal disease identification, containment, and removal procedures.
Local Air Quality Management Districts	To advise on and waive restrictions for incineration.
State and Regional Water Quality Control Boards (SWRCB) (RWQCB)	Provides regulatory authority regarding impacts and cleanup of hazardous materials released to waters of the state, including providing critical information on water uses in areas that might be affected.

Appendix G – Multi-Agency Coordination Groups

Multi-Agency Coordination for Earthquake

Scenario Description

Earthquakes are extremely common in California. EF-10 response actions will typically be required for earthquakes greater than magnitude 6.5. While initial response actions will require extensive situational awareness to provide containment and control to a release of oil and hazardous materials at the local level, predominate activity will be on recovery and cleanup efforts.

Earthquakes of magnitude 7.0 and greater in large urban populated areas would be expected to create widespread damage to buildings, non-structural and contents damage, utility, lifeline and critical infrastructure damage, and resulting in major fires. Initial actions within the first few days of a response would entail life saving and life sustaining activities. Under this scenario, there is the potential for multiple oil and hazardous material releases over a widespread geographic area. State and local responders would begin to obtain situational awareness to address oil and hazardous materials releases by conducting the following activities: 1) Assessment and reconnaissance; 2) responding to high-priority hazardous material releases; 3) infrastructure support for wastewater and drinking water facilities; and, 4) waste management support.

The following are examples of earthquake response, recovery, and cleanup activities that would require the formation of an EF-10 MAC:

- Air monitoring of atmospheric chemical releases and fires that could affected populated areas and during demolition activities;
- Oil and chemical spills from storage tanks at fixed facilities;
- Transportation incidents involving railroad tank cars, highway tank trucks, marine vessels;
- The segregation and disposal of contaminated debris;
- Household hazardous waste (HHW);
- Identification of alternate drinking water sources;
- Damage assessment and emergency repair of drinking water systems; and,
- Citing emergency landfills, monitoring new and existing landfills.

Appendix G – Multi-Agency Coordination Groups

MAC Roles and Responsibilities and Organization

A Multi-Agency Coordination Group will be established for response and recovery when an earthquake significantly impacts or involves other state and local agencies.

The earthquake MAC Group acts as the geographic authority to:

- Support incident management policies and priorities;
- Provide oversight for the state, regional, or operational area allocation of resources for responding and stabilizing releases of oil and hazardous materials based on operational and regional area priorities;
- Provide technical resources and expertise to the state, regional, or operational area to assist with characterization, segregation, and the removal hazardous materials and contaminated debris; and,
- Address and resolve interagency and intergovernmental priority, strategy, and policy issues regarding hazardous material incidents.

The MAC for this scenario will be, at a minimum, comprised of the following state and local agencies:

Agency	Responsibility
Cal/EPA	MAC Coordinator
Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	Primary State authority for the response and recovery to the release and cleanup of hazardous materials, Imminent and Substantial Endangerment determinations, cleanup and removal of HazMat.
Fire Marshall, Local Fire/HazMat, Local Solid Waste Enforcement Agency(LEA), Public Works, CalRecycle, CalEMA	Damage assessment, disposal facility citing and monitoring. Debris identification and removal and right-of-entry.
CDPH, Local Health Officer, OEHHA,	Issuing public health advisories/warnings, acute hazard assessment, risk analysis for re-occupancy cleanup levels, health advisories.
CalEPA, CalRecycle, CalEMA, SWRCB and Regional Boards	Application and approval of emergency permitting waivers.
LEA, SWRCB and Regional Boards, CDPH Drinking Water Branch, DWR	DW & WW facility operating status determinations, health advisories, erosion control, protection of drinking water, surface water and groundwater, DW health advisories.

Appendix G – Multi-Agency Coordination Groups

Agency	Responsibility
CalFire, ARB, Local Air Districts, OEHHA, Local Fire/HazMat, CUPA	Imminent and Substantial Endangerment determinations, fire behavior monitoring and containment strategies, air monitoring, hazardous materials identification, right-of-entry, re-entry decision-making guidance; monitoring health and safety of the general public.
Department of Fish & Game, Office of Spill Prevention & Response (DFG/OSPR)	Primary State authority to direct all aspects of prevention, removal, abatement, response, containment, and clean-up efforts for any oil spill in marine or surface waters of the state.
Department of Pesticide Regulation	Emergency hazardous materials identification for pesticides or fertilizers. Environmental fate of pesticides in water, air, and soil. Medical and toxicological risk assessment regarding active pesticide ingredients. Environmental fate & transport analysis.
CalOSHA/DIR	Monitoring health and safety of recovery workers.
Civil Support Team (CST)	Field assessment teams for chemical, biological, and radiological materials. Mobile laboratory for field screening of high hazard samples; advises civilian authorities on appropriate actions, and provides assistance to expedite the arrival of additional State and Federal resources.

Appendix G – Multi-Agency Coordination Groups

This page intentionally left blank.

Appendix G – Multi-Agency Coordination Groups

Multi-Agency Coordination for Industrial Incident

Scenario Description

A MAC provides coordination and support to local agencies to mitigate emergency hazmat situations. Emergency is defined as a hazmat situation involving a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance where there is a threat to public health and/or the environment. In the event of a natural or man-made disaster affecting an industrial facility, CAL/EPA's Boards, Departments, and Offices (BDO's) would be responsible for the following:

- Provide permit information for Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDFs) regulated by CAL/EPA;
- Provide permit information for generators and transporters regulated by CAL/EPA;
- Provide a contact list for the permitted TSDFs and generators;
- Maintain lists of qualified contractors for hazardous materials removal, transportation and removal including those currently under contract to CAL/EPA;
- Provide field staff and contractor resources to assist with assessment and inventory of TSDF facilities and generator facilities;
- Dispatch Certified Hazardous Materials Technicians and Specialists to assist with hazardous materials operations;
- Assist with sample collection and laboratory analytical lab services;
- Provide a cache of HAZMAT response equipment for field deployment;
- Assist or assume lead for investigations for hazmat releases or hazardous waste violations;
- Assist with hazardous waste determinations;
- Assist in screening and evaluating impacted areas to facilitate return of displaced members of the public and businesses;
- Provide CAL/EPA staff to assist with expediting emergency variances, permits, or exemptions; and,
- Provide public information support as required.

Appendix G – Multi-Agency Coordination Groups

MAC Roles and Responsibilities and Organization

A Multi-Agency Coordination Group will be established for response and recovery when a natural or man-made disaster involves or impacts other state and local agencies. The Industrial Incident MAC Group acts as the geographic authority to:

- Support incident management policies and priorities;
- Provide oversight for the state, regional, or operational area allocation of resources for responding and stabilizing releases of oil and hazardous materials based on operational and regional area priorities;
- Provide technical resources and expertise to the state, regional, or operational area to assist with characterization, segregation, and the removal hazardous materials and contaminated debris; and,
- Address and resolve interagency and intergovernmental priority, strategy, and policy issues regarding hazardous material incidents.

The MAC for this scenario will be, at a minimum, comprised of the following state and local agencies:

Agency	Responsibility
Cal/EPA	MAC Coordinator
Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	MAC Liaison, Primary State authority for the response and recovery to the release and cleanup of hazardous materials, Imminent and Substantial Endangerment determinations, cleanup and removal of HazMat.
Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR)	Emergency hazardous materials identification for pesticides or fertilizers. Environmental fate of pesticides in water, air, and soil. Medical and toxicological risk assessment regarding active pesticide ingredients. Environmental fate & transport analysis.
Fire Marshall, Local Fire/HazMat, Local Solid Waste Enforcement Agency(LEA), Public Works, CalRecycle	Damage assessment, disposal facility citing and monitoring. Debris identification and removal and right-of-entry. Application and approval of emergency permitting waivers.

Appendix G – Multi-Agency Coordination Groups

Agency	Responsibility
Department of Fish & Game, Office of Spill Prevention & Response (DFG/OSPR)	MAC Liaison: Oil or hazardous material(s) release that impact adjacent waterways or wetlands.
Air Resources Board (ARB)	MAC Liaison, hazardous material(s) release that result in airborne release
State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)	MAC Liaison, hazardous material(s) release that may impact surface waters of the state.
County or Local Health HazMat department	MAC Liaison, provide information on types of hazardous material(s) released, also provide hazmat response teams if necessary.
Civil Support Team (CST)	Field assessment teams for chemical, biological, and radiological materials. Mobile laboratory for field screening of high hazard samples; advises civilian authorities on appropriate actions, and provides assistance to expedite the arrival of additional State and Federal resources.

Appendix G – Multi-Agency Coordination Groups

This page intentionally left blank.

Appendix G – Multi-Agency Coordination Groups

Multi-Agency Coordination for Major Flood

Scenario Description

The majority of flooding events in California are localized along the major rivers and streams, occurring after significant precipitation during the winter and spring months. Concern over the integrity of the California Delta levee system has lead to increased planning and preparation to respond and recover from the widespread damage that will be caused if a breach in the levee system should occur.

Environmental impacts of flooding can range from the contamination of drinking water supplies, to the spreading of industrial wastes into residential areas and wildlife habitat. The environmental effects from major flood events can be characterized as follows:

- Contamination of drinking water supplies, including groundwater aquifers, from agricultural pollutants and industrial toxic chemicals;
- The dispersion of industrial waste and toxic chemicals from oil refineries, wastewater treatment plants, off-shore oil rigs, petrochemical facilities, and even the corner gas station;
- Contamination of wildlife habitats and geographically sensitive areas from the dispersion of industrial and agricultural materials and wastes;
- The dispersion of household hazardous wastes (HHW); and,
- Hazardous and non-hazardous debris.

MAC Roles and Responsibilities and Organization

A Multi-Agency Coordination Group will be established for response and recovery when a major flooding event significantly impacts or involves other state and local agencies. The flood MAC Group acts as the geographic authority to:

- Support incident management policies and priorities;
- Provide oversight for the state, regional, or operational area allocation of resources for the response and recovery of drinking water supplies and wastewater treatment systems based on operational and regional area priorities;
- Provide health and DW advisories to the public on the impacts that oil and hazardous materials may have on drinking and wastewater systems, groundwater, and surface sediments and soil;

Appendix G – Multi-Agency Coordination Groups

- Provide technical resources and expertise to the state, regional, or operational area to assist with characterization, segregation, and the removal of contaminated sediment, soil and debris; and,
- Address and resolve interagency and intergovernmental priority, strategy, and policy issues regarding hazardous materials.

The MAC for this scenario will be, at a minimum, comprised of the following state and local agencies:

Agency	Responsibility
Cal/EPA	MAC Coordinator
LEA, SWRCB and Regional Boards, CDPH Drinking Water Branch, DWR	MAC Liaison: DW facility operating status determinations, health advisories, erosion control, protection of drinking water, surface water and groundwater
CalEPA, CalRecycle, CalEMA, SWRCB and Regional Boards	Application and approval of emergency permitting waivers, disposal facility citing.
Local Fire/HazMat, Local Solid Waste Enforcement Agency(LEA), Public Works, CalRecycle, CalEMA	Damage assessment, disposal facility citing and monitoring. Debris identification and removal and right-of-entry
Local Health Officer, Local Fire/HazMat, CUPA, County Officials	Imminent and Substantial Endangerment determinations, acute hazard assessment, hazardous materials identification and removal, right-of-entry
CDPH, Local Health Officer, OEHHA	Issuance of public health warnings, DW boil orders, risk analysis for re-occupancy cleanup levels; health advisories
Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	Primary authority for the response and recovery to the release and cleanup of hazardous materials, Imminent and Substantial Endangerment determinations, cleanup and removal of HazMat.
Department of Fish & Game, Office of Spill Prevention & Response (DFG/OSPR)	Primary authority to direct all aspects of prevention, removal, abatement, response, containment, and clean-up efforts for any oil spill in marine or surface waters of the state.

Appendix G – Multi-Agency Coordination Groups

Agency	Responsibility
Department of Pesticide Regulation	Emergency hazardous materials identification for pesticides or fertilizers. Environmental fate of pesticides in water, air, and soil. Medical and toxicological risk assessment regarding active pesticide ingredients. Environmental fate & transport analysis.
CalOSHA/DIR	Monitoring health and safety of recovery workers.

Appendix G – Multi-Agency Coordination Groups

This page intentionally left blank.

Appendix G – Multi-Agency Coordination Groups

Multi-Agency Coordination for Oil Spills

Scenario Description

Oil spills to surface and coastal waters in California may occur from sources such as pipelines, fixed oil and petrochemical facilities, offshore drilling rigs, ocean-going vessels, recreational watercraft, natural oil formation seeps, and transportation incidents involving tank trucks and large ships.

The environmental impact from oil spills along surface and coastal waters may significantly affect fish, shellfish, wildlife, habitat, shorelines, beaches, public and private property, and/or living and non-living natural resources under the jurisdiction and control of the State of California. Source control and containment are critical actions to prevent environmental and economic impact to wildlife and marine fisheries.

Oil spills that impact the surface and coastal waters of California are categorized by the DFG/OSPR into five Types, ranging from automobile accidents (Type 5 oil spill response) to a multi-jurisdictional incident requiring national spill response resources (Type 1 oil spill response). The following are descriptions of each oil spill response Type:

Type 5:

- The incident can be handled with one or two single resources with up to six personnel;
- Command and General Staff positions (other than the Incident Commander) are not activated;
- No written Incident Action Plan (IAP) is required;
- The incident is contained within the first operational period and often within an hour to a few hours after resources arrive on scene;
- Examples include a vehicle fire, an injured person, or a police traffic stop.

Type 4:

- Command staff and general staff functions are activated only if needed.
- Several resources are required to mitigate the incident.
- The incident is usually limited to one operational period in the control phase.
- The agency administrator may have briefings, and ensure the complexity analysis and delegations of authority are updated.
- No written Incident Action Plan (IAP) is required but a documented operational briefing will be completed for all incoming resources.
- The role of the agency administrator includes operational plans including objectives and priorities.

Appendix G – Multi-Agency Coordination Groups

Type 3:

- When capabilities exceed initial attack, the appropriate ICS positions should be added to match the complexity of the incident.
- Some or all of the Command and General Staff positions may be activated, as well as Division/Group Supervisor and/or Unit Leader level positions.
- A Type 3 Incident Management Team (IMT) or incident command organization manages initial action incidents with a significant number of resources, an extended attack incident until containment/control is achieved, or an expanding incident until transition to a Type 1 or Type 2 team.
- The incident may extend into multiple operational periods.
- A written IAP may be required for each operational period.

Type 2:

- This type of incident extends beyond the capabilities for local control and is expected to go into multiple operational periods. A Type 2 incident may require the response of resources out of area, including regional and/or national resources, to effectively manage the operations, command, and general staffing.
- Most or all of the Command and General Staff positions are filled.
- A written IAP is required for each operational period.
- Many of the functional units are needed and staffed.
- Operations personnel normally do not exceed 200 per operational period and total incident personnel do not exceed 500 (guidelines only).
- The agency administrator is responsible for the incident complexity analysis, agency administrator briefings, and the written delegation of authority.

Type 1:

- This type of incident is the most complex, requiring national resources to safely and effectively manage and operate.
- All Command and General Staff positions are activated.
- Operations personnel often exceed 500 per operational period and total personnel will usually exceed 1,000.
- Branches need to be established.
- The agency administrator will have briefings, and ensure that the complexity analysis and delegation of authority are updated.
- Use of resource advisors at the incident base is recommended.
- There is a high impact on the local jurisdiction, requiring additional staff for office administrative and support functions.

Appendix G – Multi-Agency Coordination Groups

MAC Roles and Responsibilities and Organization

An oil spill or hazardous material spill to the surface waters of California poses significant challenges due to the State's unique environmental settings, economic activities, and political sensitivities. State and local governmental agencies require the ability to address operational coordination and policy issues as part of their statutory obligations to protect life, property and the environment.

Should a significant spill occur in or near the surface waters of California, the Federal On-scene Coordinator (FOSC) and the State On-scene Coordinator (SOSC) will evaluate the nature and severity of the spill, jurisdictions that may be affected, potential for public involvement, and the need for the establishment of a Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Group. In addition to the MAC Group, the FOSC and/or SOSC may exercise the option to appoint a Local Government On-scene Coordinator (LGOSC) as a member in the Unified Command. Local governments may request appointment of a LGOSC via the SOSC utilizing the coordination procedures outlined under the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS).

A Multi-Agency Coordination Group will be established for response and recovery when an oil or hazardous material spill significantly impacts or involves other state and local agencies.

The oil and hazardous materials MAC Group acts as the geographic authority to:

- Support incident management policies and priorities;
- Provide oversight for geographic area allocation of resources for responding, controlling, and the cleanup associated with a release of oil;
- Coordinate volunteer resources;
- Provide technical resources and expertise to the geographic area to assist with characterization, segregation, and the removal of oil, hazardous materials and contaminated debris; and,
- Address and resolve interagency and intergovernmental priority, strategy, and policy issues regarding oil or hazardous materials.

The MAC for this scenario will be, at a minimum, comprised of the following state and local agencies:

Agency	Responsibility
Cal/EPA	MAC Coordinator
Department of Fish & Game, Office of Spill Prevention & Response (DFG/OSPR)	MAC Liaison, Lead State authority to direct all aspects of prevention, removal, abatement, response, containment, and clean-up efforts for any oil spill in marine or surface waters of the state.

Appendix G – Multi-Agency Coordination Groups

Agency	Responsibility
SLC, Cal Fire/OSFM – Pipeline Division	Damage assessments for offshore oil facilities, marine oil terminals, and pipeline facilities
LEA and/or Public Works, CalRecycle, CalEMA	Debris identification and removal and right-of-entry.
LEA, SWRCB and Regional Boards, CDPH Drinking Water Branch, DWR	Erosion control, protection of drinking water, surface water and groundwater.
DTSC, Local Health Officer, Local Fire/HazMat, OEHHA, CUPA, County Officials	Imminent and Substantial Endangerment determinations, acute hazard assessment, hazardous materials identification and removal, right-of-entry to address the release and cleanup of hazardous materials.
California Volunteers	Assist with training and accepting volunteers to help with cleanup and recovery efforts.
California Coastal Commission	Issuance of coastal development permits for cleanup and recovery operations along coastal zones.
U.S. Coast Guard	FOSC to assist with the response and recovery for oil spills within the coastal zone.

Appendix G – Multi-Agency Coordination Groups

Multi-Agency Coordination for Radiological Incident

Scenario Description

Response authority and coordination for a radiological or nuclear incident depends upon the source of the material released. For those incidents that involve a nuclear power plant (reactor), jurisdictional authority remains with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), and the Cal EMA Radiological Preparedness Unit (PRU). For incidents that involve low level radioactivity such as, licensed medical sources, radioactive material, and radiologic and nuclear medicine technology, then CDPH's Radiological Health Branch (RHB) would have authority and be the lead State Agency for MAC coordination. These are very unique events that required special consideration as to the identification, assessment, cleanup, health affects and determination of re-occupancy levels for areas affected with radioactive materials.

The following prescribes the responsible State Agencies for responding to a release of radioactive or nuclear material:

- The CA National Guard, Civil Support Team (CST) is responsible for radiological defense with emphasis on response and recovery from threats of nuclear terrorism, transportation accidents, and radiological incidents at fixed facilities other than nuclear power plants.
- The Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Response Plan establishes the State of California's emergency response organization and defines the role of Cal EMA as the coordinating agency for utility, local, state, federal and volunteer agency response to a nuclear power plant incident, and the CDPH EMB serves as the lead technical agency in the ingestion pathway, recovery, and re-entry phases of a nuclear power plant emergency; and,
- The CDPH, Radiological Health Branch enforces the laws and regulations indicated below designed to protect the public, radiation workers, and the environment. RHB is responsible for providing public health functions associated with administering a radiation control program. This includes licensing of radioactive materials, registration of X-ray-producing machines, certification of medical and industrial X-ray and radioactive material users, inspection of facilities using radiation, investigation of radiation incidents, and surveillance of radioactive contamination in the environment.

Appendix G – Multi-Agency Coordination Groups

MAC Roles and Responsibilities and Organization

A Multi-Agency Coordination Group will be established for response and recovery when a radiological or nuclear incident significantly impacts or involves other state and local agencies.

The radiological MAC Group acts as the geographic authority to:

- Support incident management policies and priorities;
- Provide oversight for state, regional, or operational area allocation of resources for the response and recovery of a release of a radioactive or nuclear material based on operational and regional area priorities;
- Provide technical resources and expertise to the state, regional, or operational area to assist the identification, containment, cleanup and re-occupation of areas affected with radiologic contamination; and,
- Address and resolve interagency and intergovernmental priority, strategy, and policy issues regarding radiological incidents.

The MAC for this scenario will be, at a minimum, comprised of the following state and local agencies:

Agency	Responsibility
Cal/EPA	MAC Coordinator
Cal EMA	MAC Liaison: Maintains and establishes programs of planning, training and exercises for response to nuclear power plant accidents, foreign spent nuclear fuel shipments, Waste Isolation Pilot Program and shipments of radioactive waste, originating in and traveling through California. Responsible for emergency planning issues related to the two fixed nuclear sites in California - San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station and Diablo Canyon Power Plant. Responsible for radiological defense with emphasis on response and recovery from threats of nuclear terrorism, transportation accidents, and radiological incidents at fixed facilities other than nuclear power plants.
CA NG Civil Support Team (CST)	Field assessment teams for chemical, biological, and radiological materials. Mobile laboratory for field screening of high hazard samples; advises civilian authorities on appropriate actions, and provides assistance to expedite the arrival of additional State and Federal resources.

Appendix G – Multi-Agency Coordination Groups

Agency	Responsibility
CDPH, Radiation Health Branch (RHB) and Environmental Management Branch (EMB)	MAC Lead Agency. Responsible to regulate the use of radioactive materials through licensing and compliance programs. In the event of a spill or release of radioactive material, RHB will provide technical expertise and assistance to evaluate the incident, provide protective action recommendations to protect public health and the environment, and provide on-site expertise to support field response activities. The Sanitation and Radiation Laboratory support RHB for analysis of materials for radioactive contamination. The Nuclear Emergency Response program within the EMB serves as the lead technical agency in the ingestion pathway, recovery, and re-entry phases of a nuclear power plant emergency.
CDPH, Local Health Officer	Issuance of public health warnings, health advisories; coordination for disposition of animal carcasses if human disease related, and right-of-entry.
Local Solid Waste Enforcement Agency(LEA), Public Works, CalRecycle, Cal/EPA	Coordination with County/City Health Depts., for collection and removal of contaminated debris, application and approval of emergency permitting waivers disposal facility citing and monitoring. Debris identification and removal and right-of-entry

Appendix G – Multi-Agency Coordination Groups

This page intentionally left blank.

Appendix G – Multi-Agency Coordination Groups

Multi-Agency Coordination for Wildfires

Scenario Description

California has been victim to numerous large-scale wildfires since 2003, the largest affecting hundreds of thousands of acres and resulting in widespread loss of property, forest destruction, infrastructure damage, and threats to public health and safety.

During a wildfire, exposure to high quantities of smoke and ash is a concern to downwind communities. After a wildfire is contained, residents and recovery personnel re-entering burned areas may be exposed to contaminants in fire ash and debris which may cause adverse health effects. Constituents of concern in smoke, fire ash, and debris include:

- Toxic metals from batteries, treated wood, plumbing, building materials, and automobiles;
- Pesticides and herbicides, and other lawn, garden, and home products;
- Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) including dioxins and furans from burning tires, plastics, and other hydrocarbon- or petroleum-based products;
- Asbestos from building materials, insulation, flooring, and roofing materials;
- Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) from appliances, transformers, and automotive parts;
- Solvents, paints, and other volatile organic compounds;
- Fuels remaining in compromised underground storage tanks; and,
- Partially spent or damaged ammunition and other explosives.

Environmental contamination is also a concern in the aftermath of a wildfire. Destruction of surrounding vegetation may result in soil erosion during rain storms. Fire ash is very hydrophobic and can contribute to surface water decrements, including increased turbidity and pH. Runoff and debris flows can contaminate streams used for drinking water or that feed drinking water reservoirs. Particulate matter and ash are easily dispersed by wind and, depending on particle size, may deposit directly into surface water. In addition, groundwater is at risk of contamination from toxic chemicals from the burned areas as they migrate into the vadose zone.

Beyond the public health and environmental impacts, wildfires can cause economic instability and community upheaval. A comprehensive program of public health and environmental protection, including hazardous material identification and removal, debris removal, and watershed protection, is necessary to be able to return a community back to normal as quickly as possible. A Wildfire Response and Recovery Multi-Agency Coordination Group (MAC) can assist with that goal.

Appendix G – Multi-Agency Coordination Groups

Wildfire MAC Roles, Responsibilities, and Organization

When a wildfire significantly impacts a community or communities in California, a MAC will form to coordinate response and recovery efforts focused on public health and environmental protection.

The Wildfire Response and Recovery MAC Group will be responsible for efficiently and effectively coordinating the following:

- Supporting incident management policies and priorities;
- Facilitating and expediting the resolution of critical issues relevant to hazardous material and debris removal;
- Providing local jurisdictions with information and documents relevant to the planning and implementation of coordinated removal and environmental protection operations, and assisting with such operations;
- Providing experienced subject matter experts to consult on public health issues and watershed protection; and,
- Addressing and resolving interagency and intergovernmental issues regarding recovery efforts and community stability.

The Wildfire Response and Recovery MAC will, at a minimum, be comprised of the following state and local agencies:

Agency	Responsibility
CalEPA	MAC Coordinator
Fire Marshall, Local Fire/HazMat, Local Solid Waste Enforcement Agency(LEA), Public Works	Damage assessment
DTSC, Local Health Officer, Local Fire/HazMat, CalEPA, CUPA, County Officials	Imminent and Substantial Endangerment determinations, acute hazard assessment, hazardous materials identification and removal, right-of-entry
LEA and/or Public Works, CalRecycle, CalEMA	Debris identification and removal and right-of-entry
CalEPA, CalRecycle, CalEMA, SWRCB and Regional Boards	Application and approval of waivers
LEA, SWRCB and Regional Boards, CDPH Drinking Water Branch, DWR	Erosion control, protection of drinking water, surface water and groundwater

Appendix G – Multi-Agency Coordination Groups

Agency	Responsibility
CalFire, ARB, Local Air Districts, OEHHA, Local Health Officer, CDPH	Fire behavior monitoring and containment strategies, air monitoring, issuance of public health warnings, re-entry decision-making guidance; monitoring health and safety of the general public
CalOSHA/DIR	Monitoring health and safety of recovery workers

Appendix H – ERMaC Membership Roster

Member Agencies	Supporting Agencies
Air Resources Board	California Department of Fish and Game, Office of Spill Prevention and Response
Cal/EPA	California Department of Food and Agriculture
California Department of Pesticide Regulation	California Department of Public Health
California Department of Toxic Substances Control	California Department of Resource Recovery and Recycling (CalRecycle)
Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment	California Emergency Management Agency
State Water Resources Control Board	U.S. EPA Region 9 Emergency Response